



# THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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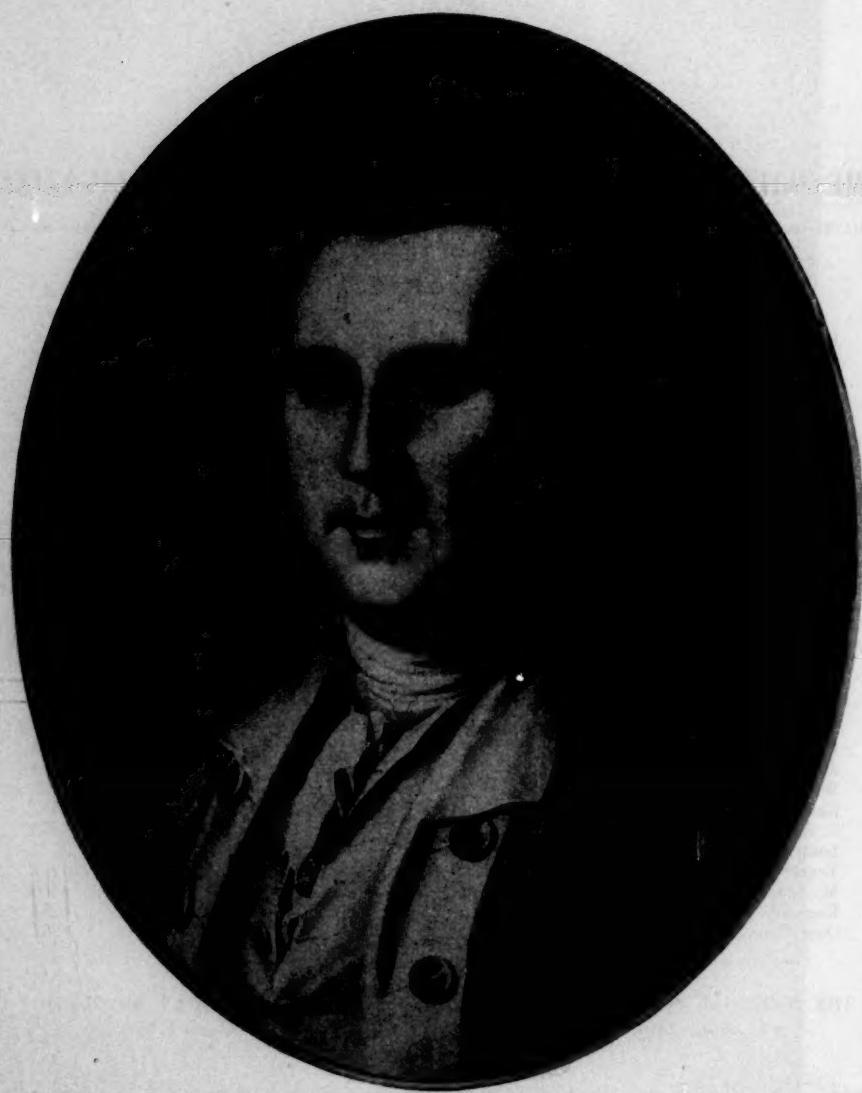
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PAINTING OF GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE

In 1779 Charles Willson Peale was commissioned to paint a full-length, life-size portrait of General Washington. From this original, he made many replicas of the same size and two or three bust-size portraits, using the head and shoulders. This painting is one of the latter, painted 1779-80. At that time Washington was Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United Colonies and is depicted here in the early uniform of the Continental Army.

Property of the Columbia Museum of Art, Columbia, South Carolina

Gift of the Barringer Foundation

# The President General's Message



DEAR DAUGHTERS:

FEBRUARY is a month synonymous with the names of a number of great Americans.

In honoring the memory of George Washington, we honor ourselves and strengthen ourselves to meet the problems of the present and future. The courage which Washington manifested at Valley Forge kept the army intact and lighted the flame which made victory possible. One of George Washington's greatest fears, as President, was that the United States should get into foreign entanglements, a fear which he expressed with great force in his Farewell Address. In these days of many crises, we have confidence that the genuine American character, honest and courageous, will assert itself.

Thomas Jefferson, a great American, once said, "The last hope of human liberty in the world rests on us." What a challenge! Let us strive to be not only the last hope, but the best hope of human liberty.

Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States, gave his life for the principles in which he believed. In one of his addresses Lincoln stated: "Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in us. Our defense is in the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands, everywhere." If we hold to Lincoln's faith we shall never lose that liberty.

Today we need a revival of patriotism and a reawakening as to what our American Flag represents. Especially in the minds of our children there must be no confusion as to the importance of our Flag. Under it the people of this country enjoy freedom and liberty.

Much of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution consists in building citizenship. We believe it is an important part in the process of keeping America healthy and strong. As we review the work of a number of our committees we realize the magnitude of the accomplishments we achieve along these lines of endeavor. In our efforts to assist in building American citizenship we need to think especially of the youth of this country. Youth in the rural areas and the out-of-way places, as well as in the crowded cities. We must be concerned with the education of the immigrants who come to these shores to make our land their home.

What better method to educate both young and old than to give them the story of the lives of some of our great Americans.

Let us all strive to emulate the precepts of those early patriots who gave to us our country, a land where there is liberty and justice for all who live beneath our Flag.

Affectionately,

A handwritten signature in cursive ink, appearing to read "Marguerite C. Patterson". The signature is written over two lines, with a small flourish under the first name.

President General, N. S. D. A. R.

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## To Courage

Defend not life, not safety, nor the hearth,  
But fight—fight

for the soul's right  
To be no longer fear's poor parasite,  
Feeding on sugared sloth  
When truth would sting the tongue  
With flavor unadulterate and rude.  
What good

our walls  
If we must cower there  
And watch the spirit flee  
With the blank eyes of dotage  
And hands clasped vainly round the coward's pottage?  
Be bold—be bold to say:  
"This victory is less than life  
That we have won  
And is not decent death."  
Not living and not dead,  
We crouch to empty altars  
Whence the gods have fled,  
Bowed to our own poor image in their stead,  
Tinselled and grimacing,  
And hollow—hollow

is the creed we sing:

"Freedom!"

As if it were a nugget

To seize upon and pocket.

"Our privilege!"

"Our right!"

It will be late to fight

When greed and arrogance

have led us to the docket.  
What blight strikes down our prime?  
Must we be decadent before our time?  
Courage! March now—march as once we did  
With armored soul and banners in the breeze  
Against our own mistrust.

Lift sword again  
For faith and liberty

that we have thrust

In our own chains,

figuring up their cost

And counting it too high.

Are we content to buy

their counterfeit?

Then we are lost.

If freedom is sold cheap,

Pluck off the bright disguise

And weep—yes, weep

To see the twisted shape

of slavery beneath.

Be wise in time.

Take arms against the traitorous hosts

Of false desire.

Remembering Washington,

With memory of Lincoln

Let us give

all that we are.

So may this life we live

Be theirs—

their blood still run as red

In veins of ours,

Their faith

our daily breath,

Our trust

the pledge of the undying dead.

—MADELINE MASON.

(Reprinted from "THE CAGE OF YEARS",  
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# Washington and National Defense

BY MAJOR GENERAL CLOVIS E. BYERS

IF a man's greatness is measured by the good he does, and by the manner and degree in which he changes the course of human events, then George Washington was the greatest of our Americans.

I do not believe any man ever made a deeper impression on a people than Washington made here in America. In the long history of this country no figure has been as revered, or received more praise than this man who was the architect of our nation.

And yet, the subject never grows dull, and the public interest never seems to fade. As we acquire more national experience with the passing of years, and as we become more and more familiar with his teachings and his objectives, our admiration of Washington enlarges, and our estimation of his wisdom and greatness increases.

Manifestly, then, it is fitting that a grateful nation continue to pay homage to the memory of so great a man.

I wish to congratulate members of patriotic organizations who seek not only to perpetuate the memory of Washington, but to work for a continuation of the high ideals and objectives which motivated him.

Ordinarily, a man excels in only one field—but here again Washington was an exception. He was a marvelous combination of the soldier, the patriot, and the statesman. His achievements in each of these fields were outstanding, and we are richer because of them.

It might be said that we are the beneficiaries of his genius. For whether he spoke as a soldier, patriot or statesman, he uttered words of wisdom just as applicable today as they were 170 years ago.

I think we all agree that this country has grown great because it has put in practice many of the principles expounded by its first President. But, just as truly, it has suffered grievously because it has neglected to take his full advice in some other matters.

It is about one of these "other matters"—or the provision for our national security—that I would emphasize today.

The problem of maintaining security is

one which, in the basic sense, does not change with the times. If Washington were to return to us today he would sense that instinctively. He would find outward changes in the problem, just as there have been outward changes in our economic, social and political lives. But he would see at once that the differences are more of degree than kind. He would find that—so far as security is concerned—we are still faced with the one great and continuing problem of free men—how to maintain and extend freedom in the face of active opposition.

If Washington were to return, he would be grieved to find that we have fallen so far short of his advice in meeting this challenge. I am sure that he would be grieved also—but not surprised—to learn that we have had to pay so dearly for our past *folly*.

When he became President, and was charged with the duty of creating a sovereign nation out of the Colonies, he sought to accomplish two main objectives. One was to establish a sound financial system; the other to create a sound military system that would deter aggression and preserve the dignity, integrity and freedom of the new nation.

With the aid of Alexander Hamilton, his Secretary of the Treasury, he attained the first of these objectives in his first administration. But it was not until Hitler had conquered France, more than a century and a half later, that America adopted one of the paramount principles of his military policy—compulsory military training in time of peace.

In the light of this great historical mistake of ours; in the light of the lives and dollars the mistake has cost us; and in the light of future probabilities, I am convinced that his advice concerning the military is the most important thing Washington has to say to us across the years that separate our time from his.

It is not necessary to paraphrase this advice, or his feelings on the subject. His own words ring just as clear as if they were spoken today. Let me quote you

from his Presidential Message to Congress of December, 1793:

"The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that—contrary to the order of human events—they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld—if not absolutely lost—by the reputation of weakness. . . . If we desire to avoid insult, we must be ready to repel it; if we desire to secure peace—one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity—it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

We repeated this sentiment for years. It was an integral part of his Farewell Address in 1796, which might be summarized as follows:

Rely on just dealings with other nations. Seek your legitimate political ends through peaceful negotiation and understanding. But lest some aggressor impose the other form of political action known as war upon you, maintain yourselves in a "respectably defensive posture." If you do this, other nations will not be tempted to depart from the normal and peaceful methods of political action in their dealings with you.

Washington was not speaking idly. He had a plan—a most practical plan—for maintaining this "respectably defensive posture." It was built around two principal factors—first, maintenance of a small standing Army; and second, a well-organized Army of citizen soldiers, uniformly trained in all the States, and ready at any time to join the Regular Army in resisting any aggression.

In 1783 he advocated a small standing Army, partly because he shared the natural distaste of a democratic people for militarism, and partly because great distances separated this country from European states and from their "numerous regular forces and the insults and dangers which are to be dreaded from their ambition."

But he added this, and he spoke for the future—for us today: "But if our danger from those powers was more imminent, yet are we too poor to maintain a standing Army adequate to our defense, and was our country more populous and more rich, still it could not be done without great oppression of the people."

Those words are as true now as they were then. Even though we are rich today, we are still too poor to achieve a 100 per cent physical security. So, wisely enough, we have taken Washington's advice on maintaining a small Regular Army.

It is on the second point of his plan—the provision for adequate numbers of trained citizen-soldiers—that we have fallen down. Washington believed in such a force for emergency use because he felt that, "every citizen who enjoys the protection of a free government owes not only a portion of his property, but even of his personal services, to the defense of it."

Washington's idea grew out of his own bitter experience in the Revolution. We came close to losing the war for our independence because there had not been in operation any sensible plan for training men to fight, or for requiring them to perform such service for the Federal Government.

The natural result was that Washington had a hodge-podge sort of Army—an ill-trained, ill-organized militia that came and went pretty much as it chose, and drove its Commander-in-Chief to distraction. On one occasion, exasperated, he wrote that this militia ". . . come in you cannot tell where, consume your provision, exhaust your stores, and leave you at last at a critical moment." Once he declared that placing reliance on it was like "resting on a broken staff."

Consequently, the American Army was in constant danger of final disaster, and a war that might conceivably have been won in a matter of months dragged on for seven, long, desperate and discouraging years.

The greatest military strength used against the Colonies by Great Britain in any one year was only 42,000—while we employed nearly 500 thousand, or 10 times as many as the British! And though there were nearly half a million American veterans of the Revolution, the greatest strength the Army reached at any one time was about 35,000 in November, 1778. And though so many served from time to time, Washington was hard put to it to muster more than three or four thousand men for any one battle.

For example, he reported from Morristown, New Jersey, in March 1777, that he had but 1,000 Regulars and 2,000 militia whose engagement expired that same

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month, to face over 20,000 British in and around New York.

So, after the Revolution, as we have seen, when his countrymen called him to establish a new political system, Washington realized clearly that any complete system must include machinery for dealing with that special violent phase of politics known as war.

In drafting his plan for such a system he called on all his own experience and that of his commanders—including the German Baron von Steuben and General Knox, his first Secretary of War.

Briefly, he advised the first session of Congress to pass a law making it mandatory that every able-bodied man between 18 and 25 be enlisted or drafted into a kind of special corps or unit in every State; that they be trained in the field for 30 days of each year for a period of three years; and that they be ready, always, to be the Regular Army's reinforcement in case of emergency.

For political reasons, and because of the people's inherited fear of too much military power in the hands of a central government, Congress refused to adopt his recommendations. Though he repeated them a number of times, and pleaded for adoption of the plan until his death, the only response was enactment of the Militia Law in 1792. This law was full of flaws, provided no penalties or standards of age and physical condition, and gave the Federal Government virtually no authority.

So, when the next war came along, we began paying for our mistakes—and we have been paying in every war since.

During the War of 1812, Congress authorized a volunteer Army big enough to bring the war to an end in a reasonable time. But, when it could not be recruited, the military reluctantly turned to the State militias, and the experiences of the Revolution were repeated.

And so on, down through our history, example after example can be cited:

In the war with Mexico in 1845, some 40,000 troops completed their one-year enlistments when General Scott was at the height of his march on Mexico City; they went home while Scott sat down and waited for replacements.

We entered World War I pitifully unprepared, and were actually at grips with a

powerful enemy before a draft law was enacted.

The thunder of World War II was breaking around us ten years ago when we first saw the light and accepted Washington's advice for the first time by putting Selective Service in operation while still at peace. Even then, in the first year, we went about the job grumbling and half-hearted. And, even though we were soon embroiled in war, we were relatively helpless for many months because of our unpreparedness. We could well have lost that war. General Marshall was everlastingly right when he declared: "The security of the United States of America was saved by vast oceans, by Allies, and by the errors of the enemy."

Reliable military historians have estimated that, had a plan such as Washington advocated been put into effect in 1786, a fully-organized, first-line Army of about 500,000 would have been ready to take the field at the outbreak of the Civil War. Such a force, under such a plan, would have numbered nearly two million by 1914, and by 1940 our trained strength would have been so large that it well may have caused the powers of aggression to ponder the advisability of attack.

Who knows . . . ? Had we taken Washington's advice there may have been no Civil War, no World War I, no World War II.

All our wars have cost over two million casualties, of which half a million died in battle or of wounds. Monetarily, they cost hundreds of billions of dollars in initial outlay, and are still costing many more billions in recurring expenditures. For instance, of the 42 billion dollar budget for fiscal year 1949, 11 billions were spent to pay for wars we have already fought and won!

Too many of our lives, too many of our natural resources, too much of our public wealth have flowed through the wide gap we have left in our national structure by refusing to build an adequate citizen Army. Unreadiness for war has been the principal cause of all our great national debts—and we have not been ready because we have failed to listen to George Washington.

And what is the lesson we should learn from all this bitter experience? It is simply this: We must take Washington's advice before it is too late—and it will be too late if we wait until any future war begins.

There are two possible elements of such a plan: first, the means through which individuals are secured for service of their country; and second, the goal to be attained from such service.

Each of these two elements in turn has two main facets. Voluntary enlistment and Selective Service are the two means through which individuals may be secured. Any volunteer concept is built on a system of bonuses and special attractions such as short-term enlistments which have to be made particularly enticing when an emergency demands increased numbers for our armed forces.

After the emergency a grateful nation attempts to reward these volunteers with bonuses and pension schemes. These are offered to the injured and the hale and hearty alike, although in varying amounts. The sums received permit down payments on new cars or some other tempting luxuries, but are of small permanent benefit to the recipients. However, in the aggregate these sums constitute a staggering burden to the economy of the Nation. Brutally stated, those who have the money pay others to do their service for them. This volunteer system does secure willing service.

This portion of the National Security problem is discussed in detail here, because the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is one of our most outstanding patriotic organizations. You are seeking nothing for yourselves except the privilege of furthering those causes which will be of greatest benefit to our country. If your espousal to an understanding of the truly democratic nature of Selective Service could be developed in these United States, our security would be on the firm basis for which Washington fought, and the world at large, friend and potential foe alike, would be certain of our position in international affairs because we would be underwriting our arguments with ourselves rather than with our pocketbooks.

Now may I turn to the subject of the goal which is sought from service, for it appears that lack of understanding in this area has created doubt in the minds of our people as to the desirability of any form of Selective Service in our peacetime living.

A possible goal is attained through universal military training destined to build a strong reserve force. The selectee would

do a minimum amount of time in the active service and then be furloughed to a reserve unit where he would be required to participate regularly in training for a specified period of years. The size of such a project would depend on the sums authorized in the budget, but even for relatively small numbers the cost is great.

The other possible goal is the maintenance of a balanced striking force which would be prepared at all times to accept a mission deemed necessary for the security of our nation. Under this plan a slightly longer period of service is required with the active forces. At the end of this period, the options are presented of serving approximately a year longer and thereby completing service responsibility, or furloughing to a reserve component for a stated period.

In these two goals we find the universal military training concept is pointed toward the maintenance of a large, well-trained reserve at a great cost to the Nation. The current concept of Selective Service would keep an active force in being and furnish support to the reserves to a lesser degree. The cost of the latter system is far less than the former. In these days of cold war, the cost element must receive close attention, for it is quite possible that by inducing fear in our country our potential enemies might cause us to undertake a hysterical armament program and through the resulting economic collapse devastate our Nation to a degree no nation through the force of arms has yet been able to attain.

In short, such a system as Washington advocated would provide one of the most equitable, most economical, and most effective means of providing the "respectably defensive posture" that is imperative today.

I should like to point out here that Selective Service is not a substitute for the plan Washington had in mind. Rather, very economically, it will fill an *immediate* need in the military structure. Such a law is invaluable today, because it could be used to call the manpower of the country to arms at once in case of war. It would eliminate the long and possibly fatal time lag of four to seven months if emergency arose and new legislation were required. It spurs voluntary enlistments, and guarantees authorized strength for the Armed Forces.

(Continued on page 151)

# Lincoln's New Salem Restored

BY FERN NANCE POND

*New Salem Lincoln League Historian*

THE original village of New Salem, Illinois, where Abraham Lincoln lived from 1831 to 1837, vanished soon afterward—yet if Lincoln were to return to New Salem today he would see the frontier settlement reconstructed on the same high bluff above the meandering Sangamon River, looking very much as he had left it in 1837. The town, which had been founded in 1829, existed little more than ten years, and was almost extinct by 1840. Time came when literally not one log was left upon another.

The town's co-founders, James Rutledge and John Camron, built their log cabin homes on the west bluff rising above the Sangamon River valley. They constructed a dam across the river, and there they built their saw and grist mill. They hired Reuben Harrison to survey and lay out the hilltop into town lots in October, 1829. The proprietors called the settlement New Salem. Lots were sold, Samuel Hill and John McNamar started a store, and on Christmas day Samuel Hill was appointed postmaster.

Pioneers soon were attracted to the promising village and a goodly number settled there, with the peak being reached in the mid-thirties, when the settlement consisted of some twenty-five cabins with a population between one and two hundred people. The settlers believed the Sangamon would become a navigable stream which would provide cheap and steady transportation for their produce by water to Beardstown, thence to other markets. True, New Salem was a small place, but its residents believed it would become a large and prosperous city.

Young Lincoln first saw New Salem in the spring of 1831, when a flatboat belonging to one Denton Offutt, his employer, lodged on the milldam. He returned to New Salem with Offutt after their trip to New Orleans and lived there until he was twenty-eight.

Lincoln owned and operated a store with William F. Berry, worked as surveyor, soldiered in the Black Hawk War, and studied

law. Elected to the Illinois General Assembly on the Whig ticket in 1834, he was re-elected in 1836. He served as postmaster of New Salem from May, 1833, through May, 1836, when the office was discontinued. He left New Salem for Springfield in the spring of 1837, when he became the junior law partner of Major John T. Stuart, whose acquaintance he had made in the Black Hawk War, and with whom he had roomed at Vandalia during the sessions of the legislature.

The idea of dividing the large Illinois counties into smaller ones brought remonstrances and debate, but with the increase in population, the division was inevitable. When Menard County was separated from Sangamon County by a legislative act of February 15, 1839, the county seat was established two miles north at Petersburg, which in 1832 had been started by Peter Lukins and George Warburton, both former New Salem residents. With Petersburg being the county seat and at the same time being better situated for trading purposes, most of the New Salem people moved there, while others went elsewhere, and New Salem faded away. The site was purchased by Jacob Bale and others of his family and used as farm land.

Though New Salem was abandoned, both Lincoln and memories of the village lived on in the hearts of his many Menard County friends. Especially after Lincoln's rise to fame and after his tragic death did Menard County people and their descendants recount with pride and pleasure their memories and their early associations with him.

They told and retold how they had walked and talked with Abe, until the entire countryside was permeated with facts and legends about him; they pondered different ways in which they might memorialize both Lincoln and his old homesite on the Sangamon River bluff; they became aware of increasing public interest in both his early life and career and the places connected with him; they talked with re-

porters, historians, students of his life, fiction writers and people from all walks of life who came in ever growing numbers to the deserted hilltop. Finally they planned an event which ultimately led to the restoration of New Salem.

Around the turn of this century the Old Salem Chautauqua Association Park was established across the Sangamon River about a mile from old New Salem. The leaders of the Chautauqua Association induced the New York publisher, William Randolph Hearst, to speak at their assembly in the summer of 1906. Following Hearst's address on "Political Independence" on the afternoon of August 17, several members of the Chautauqua Board escorted him to a small paddle wheel steamboat, and up the river they chugged. They crawled up the steep bluff, and as they walked through weeds and grass over the hilltop they told him this place was once the home of the man who had saved the Union.

Mr. Hearst sensed its meaning and the importance of preserving the site as a public park and memorial to Abraham Lincoln, and to his pioneer friends who had known and loved him. The Hearst visit resulted in his purchase of the sixty acres comprising the original town site at a

cost of \$11,000 and his gift of the land by deed to the Old Salem Chautauqua Association of Petersburg, then one of the most flourishing Chautauquas in the country. The Hearst land purchase was the first objective step in the town's restoration.

The next important step in New Salem's re-creation took place in 1917, when the New Salem Lincoln League of Petersburg was organized with the definite purpose of restoring the town to the appearance it had in the days when Abe Lincoln walked its winding street. The League sold memberships and accepted cash donations, it erected replicas of six of the original cabins, it carried on extensive studies in research, marked roads and trails and in 1918 presented a historical pageant appropriate to the centennial of Illinois.

As the rebuilding of the village progressed it became apparent that the task was too big for a local organization, therefore, the League sought to interest the Illinois General Assembly in making the site a State park. This was accomplished in 1919, and since then the property has been under the maintenance and supervision of the Division of Parks and Memorials. Official dedication ceremonies were held in 1921, with Governor Len Small presiding.



GENERAL VIEW NEW SALEM CABINS

Left to right: Residence of Dr. John Allen; Residence of Dr. Francis Regnier; Residence of Samuel Hill, native of New Jersey, who in 1835 built a log cabin for his bride, Parthena Nance, whose father, Zachariah Nance, joined the Revolutionary Army in Williamsburg, Va., she was a relative of the author of this article; Samuel Hill Store, which he started with John McNamar in 1829, the same year he was appointed the town's first postmaster, his was the only store to operate during the full life of the town.

The Henry Onstot cooper shop is the only original building in the village. In 1840, along with his residence, Onstot had moved his shop to Petersburg where it remained until 1922, when, after making proof of its identity, the New Salem Lincoln League bought the cabin at court sale, gave it to the State of Illinois and returned it to its original location at New Salem.

The League published its first historical work in 1927, "Lincoln at New Salem," with League member Thomas P. Reep, an able Lincoln scholar, as the author.

In 1931 the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for cabin erection and other permanent park improvements, and in the autumn of 1932, Governor Louis L. Emerson laid the cornerstone of the first reconstructed cabin, the Berry-Lincoln store. During the next year, twelve cabins were built and furnished, and in the fall were dedicated by Governor Henry Horner. In the ensuing years other cabins were built with the State facilities and CCC labor under the direction of the State Division of Parks and the National Park Service.

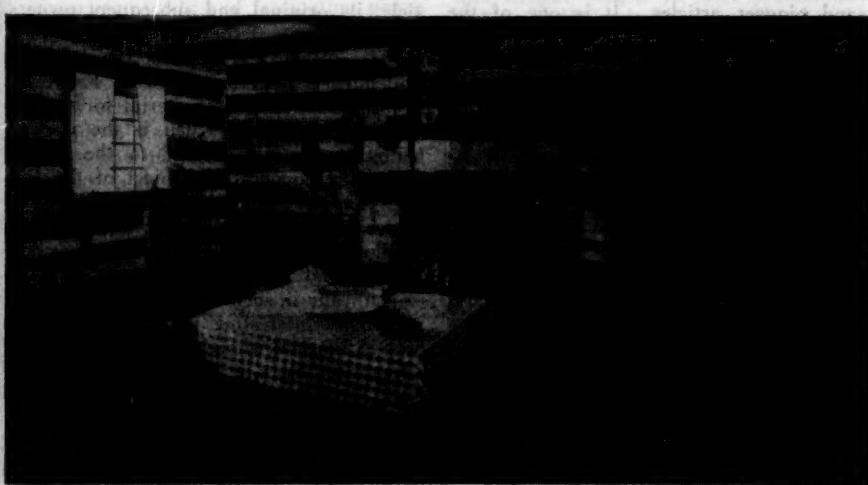
Twenty-three cabins, shops and industries have now been constructed after their original designs, on their original locations—all of which is a fascinating story. Research and investigation of every known source were carried on for many years by

the Division of Parks and the Lincoln League. This great mass of information was assembled, checked and analyzed. Out of the findings, plans and specifications for the cabins were drawn, and the contract was awarded for twelve cabins.

Native Illinois oak and walnut trees supplied the material which was treated with zinc chloride to prolong durability; the bricks used were made from the same clay bank from which the New Salem pioneer made his hand-molded bricks, while the rocks used were blasted from the surrounding hills.

At various times the State of Illinois has purchased additional land, making the present park area around 300 acres. Roads and parking facilities have been built; a sewage system, water mains, electric and telephone cables have been laid. There are picnic tables, a children's playground, woodland trails and shelters. The log cabin Wagon Wheel Inn, erected by the State, in 1936, serves luncheons and dinners in season.

However, the park features are not apparent in the *historical* area. The planting of vegetable and herb gardens, the construction of rail fences, smoke houses, barns, wells and root cellars in the village help to re-create the original scene, along with the planting of trees, shrubs and flow-



Interior of James Rutledge's log cabin home, which he built in 1828. Rutledge and his nephew, John Cameron, founded New Salem in 1829. While they lived there, Rutledge and his family operated an Inn. On occasions when young Lincoln stayed there, he slept in the loft, which he reached by a ladder. Here the Literary and Debating Society, which Rutledge started, held its meetings.

ers. Automobiles are halted at the village entrance, and the tourists themselves are the only modern note. Lincoln would find the stumps of the original forest just as he remembered them. Stumps have been carefully dug out of the nearby woods and resunk in the village. Some of them are mere shells concealing the hydrants installed for fire protection.

As you pass along New Salem's narrow street, about one-quarter of a mile in length, you notice various types of cabins, the one-room, the two-room, the lean-to type, and the kind known as the open porch or "dog trot." As you study the cabin interiors you notice they are arranged around three major needs of life—cooking, eating and sleeping, and they are furnished according to what is known of the families who occupied them.

The State of Illinois commissioned the Lincoln League to provide the necessary furnishings for the cabins with the admonition that they shall so truly reflect the life and atmosphere of the pioneer day that in walking through the village you will feel the clock of time has been turned back more than a century.

Mrs. George D. Warnsing\* was made Chairman of the Cabin Furnishings Committee. Under her guidance and with the enthusiastic cooperation of many people, the collection now includes several thousand pioneer articles. It is one of the largest collections of its kind in the coun-

try, and it presents visual education in the field of Lincolniana and the pioneer period.

Most of the furnishings have come from nearby Menard County, but the idea was designed to spread to other areas and to other States. To our great happiness, after much planning and devoted activity, the project became contagious, with the result that items have been given from not only Illinois but many other States.

This collection of pioneer equipment, consisting of household necessities, tools and implements, is remarkable not only for its quantity and quality, but also for the fact that all the pieces, little and big, have been donated. Call to mind some of the rare and valuable articles in the log homes, such as walnut chests, Boston rockers, walnut and cherry drop-leaf tables, rare pieces of Bennington pottery, glass, home-woven coverlets, Staffordshire dishes and the like, and you realize the donors, over five hundred of them, have indeed given something very precious to the State of Illinois and to posterity.

The furniture collected by the League is all original. Some of it was actually used in the village during Lincoln's sojourn there, while the remainder had been in pioneer homes in many places.

The historian tabulates and records all available information concerning each article, its original and subsequent owners, with the name of the donor. She authenticates, places and records the cabin to which each item is assigned. From her records she compiles material for the *Official Guide Book*, which is the visitors' guide to the village and to the cabins. This is a cooperative project of the Lincoln League with the State of Illinois, which publishes the volume and makes it available to the public. This work is now in its seventh edition.

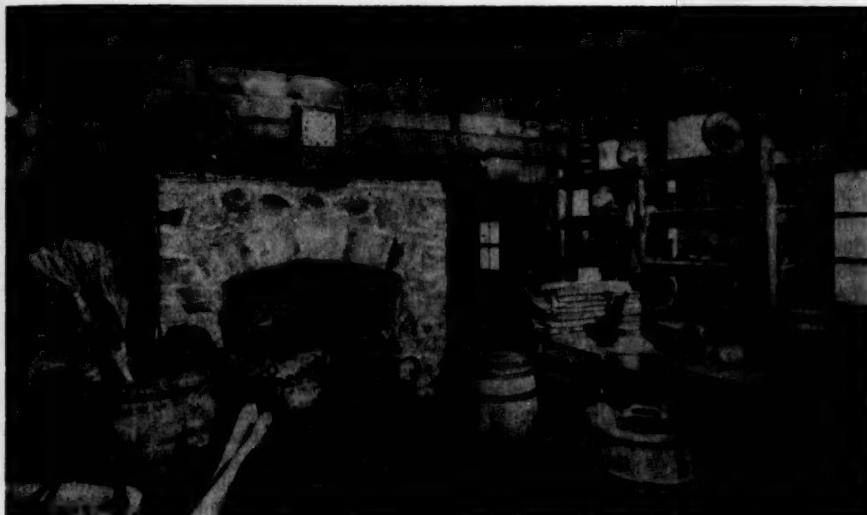
Naturally in such a large collection there are many interesting individual pieces as well as unusual whole units. In the course of our activities in collecting, many excit-



BERRY-LINCOLN STORE

Lincoln and William F. Berry operated their store in this building, it being the only building in the village with sheathed siding. The partnership terminated in the forepart of 1833. The lean-to was used for storage purposes, and for a time as Lincoln's sleeping quarters. While storekeeper, Lincoln was encouraged by his good friend, Justice of the Peace Bowling Greene, to begin the serious study of law.

\* Kittie Nance Warnsing, (Mrs. George D.), served as Chairman until her death in 1945. She was succeeded by Mrs. B. D. Epling, (Louise Greene). The present Regent, Mrs. Lawrence Ahrenkiel, (Eliza Armstrong), Mrs. Epling, and the writer are all members of Pierre Menard Chapter, D. A. R., as was Mrs. Warnsing in her lifetime. All are descendants of New Salem pioneers.



Interior of Berry and Lincoln Store, showing pioneer stock of goods similar to that sold by Abraham Lincoln.

ing things have happened. It was delightful when people gave a few or a dozen things, it was splendid when someone wanted to give the furniture to equip either one or two rooms, and it was most gratifying when on several different occasions people *asked for the privilege* of furnishing a cabin completely.

A variety of odd and fascinating pieces in the cabins challenge great interest, such as the dough box, steelyards, the piggin, the spider, the log raiser, the lead melting pot, the cotton gin, the "mammy cradle", also known as the cradle settee. One wonders how the frow came to be called just that, and many people are amazed at such items as trundle beds, bullet molds, wooden boot jacks which they see at New Salem for the first time.

In 1940, after a lapse of 104 years, the

post office was re-established with the official name of Lincoln's New Salem.

Two plays bearing on Lincoln's life were presented in the summer of 1951, at New Salem's Kelso Hollow Theater. The Abe Lincoln Players, Inc., in their sixth season, presented Robert Sherwood's "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." The New Salem Lincoln League staged its first presentation of Kermit Hunter's "Forever This Land." Plans are under way for its second season in 1952.

Restored New Salem represents countless painstaking tasks and myriad details which reveal the earnest purpose of all those responsible for its re-creation. Their ever-conscious thought is that the risen New Salem shall be a faithful and enduring memorial to its most famous citizen, Abraham Lincoln, to his friends and neighbors, and to pioneer life.

### THREE PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS PASS AWAY

Mrs. James B. Crankshaw, of Fort Wayne, Ind., Honorary Vice President General since 1939, died Dec. 29. Member of the Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, Margaret Bailey Crankshaw was Vice President General, 1931-34, following service as State Regent of Indiana, 1928-31, and State Vice Regent, 1921-23. Kate Barnum (Mrs. Josiah A.) Van Orsdel, of Beatrice, Neb., died Dec. 21. Member of the Dolly Madison Chapter, District of Columbia, she was Registrar General, 1929-32. She was National President, C. A. R., 1925-29, and again, 1932-33. Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, of Beverley Hills, Calif., Vice President General, 1919-22, of the Fort Armstrong Chapter, Rock Island, Ill., also recently passed away.

# A Storm at Sibley House

BY LUCETTA BISSELL

IT WAS a beautiful evening, that night of July 20th, so quiet and peaceful. Sibley and Faribault Houses were casting long shadows on the sloping lawn, and the flowers—every color and fragrance—were bidding each other good-night, as the sun dipped behind the tall elms and stately pines. The flag had been taken down and put away for the day. Only the last notes of a belated song bird broke the stillness as it settled among the trees.

Up at Sibley Tea House lights were seen. Guests were arriving for dinner, and small tables were spread on the veranda. Nowhere could one find a more picturesque spot than the five acres that General Henry Hastings Sibley chose for his home beside the Minnesota River a century ago.

Suddenly the wind seemed to come from all directions at once. The help at the Tea House were closing the windows. The lightning flashed, followed by a terrible clap of thunder.

Then the storm broke. It lashed the river and the houses with its fury. The century-old tree by the side of the road twisted and reeled, then bent to the ground. The pines on the slope folded over like match sticks. It was a thorough job.

Sibley House lost a few of its blinds and suffered some minor damage, but Faribault House, where the famous Whipple Collection of Indian Relics was kept, lost a part of its roof and the rain, which continued all night, left many museum pieces in bad condition.

But it was up at Sibley Tea House where most of the damage occurred. As soon as the storm struck, everyone hurried to the cellar. Fortunately no one was hurt, but they soon found they were confined to the house. The Manager's wife made her way to a telephone where she called our State Regent, Mrs. Howard Smith. She told of their plight, and asked for outside help.

Our Regent immediately called for aid, but it was not an easy task, for the electric power was off, the wires were down, the roads were blocked, many private homes in the vicinity were levelled, and no one seemed to know what to do. However, Mrs.

Smith finally located two members of the fire department at Mendota, and before 11 o'clock that night the people at the Tea House were released with no harm to anyone.

By morning much of Faribault House was badly soaked. The roof of the Tea House was gone, and the house itself was damaged. Bricks and debris lay scattered everywhere. Sixty trees went down before that wind,—many uprooted on the ground. It was a picture of confusion and desolation.

Such was the scene when Mrs. Smith and our State Vice Regent, Mrs. J. E. MacMullan, drove to Sibley House the following forenoon. As they stopped and looked, the sun shone out from among the clouds, and with it came hope and confidence.

The work of restoration began at once. Men who understand this type of work managed to salvage some of the evergreens by wiring them back to an upright position, and only time will tell if the trees can withstand the shock. The uprooted trees were cut into cordwood, and the wreckage carted away. Within a week the workmen had the repair work on the Tea House well under way so that the building could be reopened for business.

It was both surprising and very gratifying to find that luncheon guests and visitors continued their patronage of this property even though they had to step around bricks and mortar.

When the Sibley House Association and the Executive Board of the Minnesota D. A. R. convened in August, it was our privilege to hold this meeting in the historic room at Sibley House where General Sibley worked so long ago. One could almost feel his presence as we looked up at his picture above the fireplace.

No one in the group was discouraged. Most of the museum treasures were unharmed, our files and records were safe and our buildings intact. No one was hurt. For all this, we were indeed thankful.

We considered the cost. Of course, there was the insurance, but that is not enough. The greater part of the expense will be shared by the forty-six Chapters that go

(Continued on page 128)

# George Washington As a Naturalist

BY MAURICE BROOKS

TWO CENTURIES have passed since George Washington, as a young man of nineteen, was, with driving energy and singleness of purpose, moulding his character in the hard school of the frontier. At an age when modern young men of good family and station are entering college, he had conducted surveying parties into the remote fastnesses which are now West Virginia, had met and dealt with Indians who were ready and willing to take his scalp, had become the financial guide and mainstay of his family, and had, through his own earnings, acquired over fourteen hundred acres of good land. Above all, he had widened his horizons far beyond the narrow limits and the enclosed society of the Virginia Tidewater, and had turned his thinking toward the West, which was to be the guiding star of a new nation yet undreamed of.

For most present-day Americans, Washington is a remote and unapproachable figure, scarcely more alive than a marble bust or the severe shaft of granite which commemorates him. Through the years his achievements have lived, while the man who shaped his nation's destiny has become obscured in legend and myth. Lacking the warm personality and majestic eloquence of Jefferson, or the intensely human wit and common touch of Franklin, his memory has endured through his actions, not his words. Every school child reads and learns portions of the Declaration of Independence and the preamble to the Constitution from Jefferson's pen, but Washington scarcely said or wrote a line which is generally quoted today.

Sharing what I suspect is a general feeling, that I knew little or nothing of Washington the man, it has been for me a distinct pleasure and a heart-warming experience to see him come alive through interests which, in a small way, I own jointly with him. With Washington the military leader, the far-seeing statesman, the hero of many a seemingly-lost cause, the President, and, always, the Virginia gentleman, we are all more or less familiar. It has been rewarding, for me at least, to discover Washington the naturalist.

I take it that a naturalist is one who is personally and vitally interested in every manifestation of life around him. Not for the naturalist is a narrow viewpoint which may see one facet of knowledge supremely well, but which excludes other fields as meaningless or unimportant. The naturalist must have a catholicity of taste, and a breadth of interest, which includes all living things, and all forces which influence them. But something more is needed; the mere interest is not enough. The naturalist must genuinely like the outdoors; its soil and water, its forests, its wildlife, its mineral resources, and its human inhabitants. Above all, he must recognize and understand the threads which bind all these things into unified societies.

Within this broad definition, Washington falls much more easily than I would have supposed. We shall see him as a connoisseur of good land and its management. We shall follow him along waterways, and share in his instant appreciation of rivers and their uses. We shall find in him an abiding interest in trees, so deep that he could remember to note details of their management around Mount Vernon, even in the midst of military campaigns or the care of office. Mineral resources were of vital importance to him, particularly as his family owned an interest in the Principio iron works along the Potomac. We shall see that he carefully noted birds and other wildlife, and that hunting was one of his few recreations. We shall discover in him a respect for the integrity of human beings, which, in turn, led him to be respected by his associates. Truly, this is the mind of a naturalist in the finest sense of that word.

Because Washington was very much a product of his age and society, it will, perhaps, be instructive to look briefly at the American world, and particularly the colony of Virginia, as it appeared two hundred years ago. The colonies themselves were so diverse in their interests as scarcely to have any semblance of unity. Most of them were still ruled by governors who owed their appointment to the King of England. None could pass laws that were

disapproved by the Crown. Currency values fluctuated from colony to colony, and difficulties of travel made virtually impossible any common meeting of minds.

In Virginia there was a rigid class society, and young men found the greatest difficulty in rising above the station of their birth. The topmost layer was made up of large landowners, many of whom were propertied, and some titled, in England. Through the law of primogeniture, eldest sons were entrusted with the bulk of the estate, and to them fell the responsibility of holding together the family fortunes. As a further safeguard, much property was entailed, so that it could not be sold outside the family, save in bankruptcy cases. Marriages were made by family agreement, with strict and binding contracts as to the disposition of property which either party brought to the match.

There was an Established Church, and every property-owner, no matter what his religious views or preferences might be, was taxed in support of the Church of England. All colonial clerics of the Established Church were assigned in England, and no local parish had a voice in the calling of its vicar. Matters under legal dispute could be, and frequently were, appealed to English courts, with all the attendant extra expense and delay.

A propertied class must always be supported by abundant servants. Negro slaves were widely held, but there was also a brisk trade in indentured white servants. The *Virginia Gazette* of June 13, 1751, advertised a "choice parcel of indentured servants for sale at York." Shipmasters listed in their cargoes "tradesmen, farmers, seamstresses, stay-makers, and mantua makers," and sold their chattels for all they would bring. Boys and girls indentured before they were eighteen must serve their masters until they were twenty-four. These were known to the trade as "kids."

Such goods as were manufactured in the colonies were strictly utilitarian. All luxuries were imported from England, and were guarded like precious jewels. It was the custom of the country to give each son or daughter of a wealthy family a bed at the time of his or her marriage. Provision of these articles often took years of planning and sacrifice. George Washington's mother received under her father's will "all the

feathers that are in the kitchen loft to be put into a bed for her," but it was still some years until she had a bedstead of her own. A feather bed was a family treasure, to be cherished and carefully passed down from one generation to the next. Any family with six chairs and a dozen silver spoons was accounted moderately wealthy. During the heat of a military campaign against the French and Indians, George took three days to see about having bottoms put in a dozen Virginia chairs which he owned.

From the health standpoint, the times were terrible. Infant mortality was extraordinarily high, and few families expected to raise more than half the children born. So many young people died that four, five, and six marriages were not exceptional. No young widow with property was expected to go long unconsoled, and no widower thought of denying his children a step-mother's care. One of Washington's sisters, a widow, remarried with the family blessing in one month after her first husband's demise.

Hasty marriage too frequently led to law-suits involving property settlements, elopement, embezzlement, or debt. Virginia court records of the time are full of such suits, many of them making pretty lurid reading even for this generation. You will not expect me to quote the more vigorous passages here, but I will cite one record from the affairs of John and Frances Custis, connections of George Washington's wife. The couple had quarreled violently, separated, and then reunited. A new marriage contract had to be drawn in court, and it contained the following provision:

"That Frances shall henceforth forbear to call him the said John any vile names or give him any ill language, neither shall he give her any but to live lovingly together and to behave themselves to each other as a good husband and good wife ought to do. And that she shall not intermeddle with his affairs but that all business belonging to the husband's management shall be solely transacted by him, neither shall he intermeddle in her domestic affairs but that all business properly belonging to the management of the wife shall be solely transacted by her."

Neat, and to the point!

One Virginia gentleman of station left a life interest in his entire property to his

"beloved wife," but stipulated that if she were to embezzle or squander any of it, it should be taken out of her hands.

There were no banks in Virginia, and a gentleman in need of funds was, by custom, expected to borrow of his friends. This often lead to ruinous debt, involved court actions, and bankruptcy.

The real wealth of the colony was in land, slaves, and the tobacco which land and slaves could produce. Tobacco had been cultivated in Tidewater, Virginia, for almost 150 years, and long since this consuming crop had exhausted untold thousands of acres of once fertile land. Virgin lands of great fertility lay to the west on the frontier, but few were hardy enough to think of braving the Indians who continually raided border settlements. All good families coveted new land, and looked longingly to the West, but Washington was sufficiently determined to go to the frontier and beyond to survey rich lands and to patent them in his own name.

The Washington family could not be classed as among the conspicuously wealthy, neither were they among the poorer of the gentry. They held no such vast estates as did the Carters, the Fairfaxes, the Byrds, or the Randolphs, but they were, by the standards of their time, in comfortable circumstances, and men of the family had been able, for some generations, to sign the word "Gentleman" after their names.

In 1751, George was outside Virginia for the first time in his life. With his invalid brother, Lawrence, he had gone to Barbados, in the British West Indies. Here George suffered from a severe attack of smallpox, a disease which marked his countenance permanently. Despite his illness, his journals of the time are full of observations on the wealth of tropical plants, fruits, and birds which he was seeing for the first time. He was constantly amazed at the luxuriant vegetation. He took a keen interest in the culture of sugar cane, and also (so his journals attest) in the rum which was distilled from its juices. Virginia gentlemen of that day were not prohibitionists.

The Virginia frontier in 1751 was at the summit of the Blue Ridge. Verdant acres of the Shenandoah Valley were virtually untouched, and in this year the first trail

was cut through to what is now Winchester. As we shall see, Washington had already been far beyond this border, but the very real threat of Indians kept settlers away from these new lands for some years to come.

It is time now to emphasize a set of circumstances which profoundly influenced Washington as a man, and made it almost inevitable that he develop an interest in natural history. The same circumstances serve to relate Washington, in a special and intimate way, to the land that we now know as West Virginia.

Washington's father died when George was still a small boy. For many reasons George and his mother were not particularly happy in their family relations. Much of the boy's care and guidance fell upon the older brother, Lawrence, who stood to George more as a parent than a brother. While Washington never failed in his duties to his mother, he found it more comfortable to be away from home, and from his sixteenth year onward he was almost continuously afield. And—here is the significant thing—his journeys took him to the frontier, into the mountains and great forests to the West, along streams which flowed to the Mississippi, in short, into what is now West Virginia.

At sixteen, we find him joining one of Lord Fairfax's surveying parties into the South Branch of the Potomac country, present Hampshire and Hardy Counties. On this trip he met and lived with frontiersmen, encountered Indians, learned to camp, cook, and sleep in the forest, and saw fresh and unspoiled lands. The following year he headed his own surveying party into the Lost River section of Hardy County, and even today many of the old land patents are based on his surveys. Thus, at seventeen, he had to manage and provide for men living in the open, far from sources of food supply.

At twenty-one, he was honored with the King's commission to carry a warning to the French, ordering them to vacate the Ohio country. He journeyed up through the South Branch region to Cumberland, thence across the Alleghenies (following very closely the route of the National Highway) to the Youghiogheny, and thence down to the junction of the Monongahela and the Allegheny, where Pittsburgh now

stands. With an escort of Indians (some of them of very uncertain temper) he journeyed on northward through the Pennsylvania mountains almost to Lake Erie. This trip was made in November and December, a rugged season for an expedition through trackless forests.

Consider what this youthful Virginia gentleman faced. He must find a road through uncharted country. He must deal with, and be guided by, Indians whose language he could not speak. He must penetrate a region held by the French, and guarded by hostile Indians. He must deal with polished and skillful French officers, on land which they claimed as their own, and must present the King's demands that they withdraw to Canada. Through winter's rain, snow, and cold, he must travel afoot for two hundred miles, finding food and shelter as best he was able. Truly, this was rugged training for an outdoorsman.

The following year sees him again journeying, at the head of Virginia troops, westward from Cumberland toward the Forks of the Ohio. Learning that the French had beaten him to this strategic spot, he withdrew, hastily constructed Fort Necessity, and was presently soundly beaten by French and Indian forces.

One year later he was back with the ill-fated Braddock expedition, over the now familiar road from Cumberland, to the Monongahela, and thence to the tragic and almost unbelievable massacre of Braddock's proud, but hapless, troops. Incidentally, he would be almost the only soldier, British or colonial, to come out of this unhappy affair with an enhanced reputation.

During the following three years he was almost constantly on the border, striving to guard settlers in the South Branch from marauding Indians. Then once more, back with Forbes to capture the Forks of the Ohio, and to establish the supremacy of the English along the rivers of the West. Until the Revolution was imminent, scarcely a year would pass that did not see him in the West—along Cheat River, Dunkard Creek, the Monongahela, the Ohio, the Great Kanawha.

Thus were his formative years spent, and thus did the wilderness leave its imprint on his character. Much more of his time was spent on the frontier than in the gracious

homes, and in the polished society, of Virginia's plantation country. How could he avoid becoming a naturalist when he had to live by nature, adjusting to it day by day for food, shelter, and life itself?

The central, and almost overwhelming, factor which Washington had to meet and conquer was the great Allegheny forest. Harvey Allen begins one of his books, "In the beginning was the forest. God made it, and no man knew the end of it. It was not new, it was old; ancient as the hills which it covered." This forest held back settlement for 150 years. It was the forest which made so slow and painful the progress across the mountains. On Braddock's expedition, the trail was never opened for more than four miles in a single day, and more often it was only two miles. George learned the forest and its ways in a hard school.

No person can say who taught Washington the names of the forest trees, or at what age he learned them. That he did learn them well is attested by his early surveys in the Lost River valley. Here, at seventeen years of age, he regularly established corners on trees, calling off the species unhesitatingly. In his notes we find mention of corners established on "a large hickory and a red oak," "two redbuds and a black walnut," "two locusts," and many other trees in this abounding forest. Apparently the frontiersmen with whom George worked accepted his identifications without question. Without a firm knowledge of trees, locating corners would have been virtually impossible.

On November 3, 1770, Washington wrote, "We set off down the river (the Great Kanawha) on our return homewards, and encamped at the mouth. At the beginning of the bottom, above the junction of the rivers, and at the mouth of the branch of the east side, I marked two maples, an elm, and a hoop-wood tree as a corner of soldiers' land if we can get it." The following day he wrote, "Just as we came off the hills, we met with a sycamore about sixty yards from the river, of a most extraordinary size; it measured three feet from the ground, forty-five feet around, lacking two inches; and not fifty yards from it was another, thirty-one feet round." He recorded on November 5, "The growth in most places, beech intermixed with walnut, but more especially with poplar, of

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which there are numbers very large. The land toward the upper end of a black oak, very good."

Washington proved himself a selective forester. On September 8, 1784, he visited a tract of land which he owned near Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, West Virginia. He describes it, "I find (it) exceedingly rich, and must be very valuable—the lower end of the land is rich white oak . . . the upper part is exceedingly rich, and covered with walnut of considerable size, many of them." In the management of this land he wrote a stipulation, "The tenant not to remove any of the walnut timber from the land; or to split it into rails; as I should reserve that for my own use."

Ever alert for novelties to establish at his beloved Mount Vernon, Washington, in 1784, discovered an unknown red-flowered form of the smooth buckeye near Ice's Ferry, close to where the present highway bridge crosses Cheat Lake, just east of Morgantown. He carefully gathered seed, and established four of these trees at Mount Vernon. This is the only tree variety known to have been discovered and described by Washington. So far as I know, this tree has disappeared from the Cheat River region, but descendants of the original seedlings are still alive at Mount Vernon.

It cannot be accidental that so many events in Washington's life are intimately associated with trees. We can discard the cherry tree legend—it wouldn't have been in Washington's nature to cut down a valuable tree—but there are plenty of others. Elm must have been his prime favorite, since we have the Washington Elm at Cambridge, Massachusetts, under whose branches, so the legend goes, he took command of the Continental Army; the Washington Elm, largest tree on the Capitol grounds at Washington, which George is reputed to have planted; the Washington Elm at Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, which he records planting in his journal; the Washington Elm at Valley Forge, which Washington planted near his headquarters; and many others.

In Charleston, South Carolina, is a huge live oak under whose shade Washington breakfasted with his friends, the Pinckneys. A live oak in New Orleans, reputedly the largest specimen of its kind, bears the

Washington name. Wherever George went, trees come into the picture, and truly, as Erle Kauffman has said, "Washington's trail is a tree trail."

Concerning the trees at Mount Vernon—their planting and their care—there are literally hundreds of references in Washington's journals. Never a man for flowery or picturesque language, he yet speaks on many occasions of trees "displaying" leaves, flowers, or fruits. Thus in the spring of 1785, "In the warmth of yesterday and this day, the weeping willow and the maple have displayed their leaves and blossoms." With an appreciative eye, he noted, "The flower of the sassafras is fully out and looks well. An intermixture of this and redbud, I conceive, would look very pretty, the latter crowned with the former."

One of the driving motives in Washington's life was his desire for wealth. From his early youth he was determined to have the power, position, and security which wealth could bring. In Virginia land was wealth, so he set about getting land. His patrimony gave him a comparatively modest acreage in Tidewater Virginia, but to the West were vast and untouched fields and forests, waiting only to be taken by those who could pay the modest quit-rents on them. His early surveying experiences were perfect means of searching out these good lands. Since he earned his own money from sixteen onward, he had the cash for land purchases, and these he made as rapidly as he could acquire funds. By the time he was eighteen, he owned in fee simple 1,459 acres of good land, and to these holdings he added constantly.

The Ohio Company, in which Washington's family was interested, was largely a land-speculation scheme, but George was much more interested in land for use than land for speculation. Like his fellow Virginian, Jefferson, he was devoted to good agricultural practices, and constantly worked toward the improvement of his acres. He saw all around him the evidences and results of bad land use, since thousands upon thousands of acres in the York-James Peninsula, the oldest part of Virginia, had been exhausted, and had grown up to brush and scrubby forest. He studied with interest the good farming practices of the German settlers in Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley, realizing, perhaps, that these

"Pennsylvania Dutch" were the best farmers in America.

In a letter to one of his secretaries he said, "I shall begrudge no reasonable expense that will contribute to the improvement and neatness of my farms, for nothing pleases me better than to see them in good order, and everything trim, handsome, and thriving about them; nor nothing hurts me more than to find them otherwise."

A passage from one of his directions for the use of his Mount Vernon farm reads, "If these several kinds of work should not afford employment for the hoe people, with the cultivation of the ground which will be marked out for potatoes and carrots, and which ought to be plowed up immediately, they may be preparing Field No. 6, on the creek, for corn next year. In the execution of this work, the cedar trees are not to be cut down, but trimmed only, and other trees left here and there for shades. The brush and rubbish, of all sorts, are to be thrown into the gullies and covered over, so as to admit the ploughs to pass." Here was a conservationist speaking, one who understood the forces of erosion, of gully control, and of the healing of the land.

Of Washington, Ovid Butler, Editor of *American Forests*, has said, "Washington must have loved all growing things for his happiest moments were at Mount Vernon when he could personally engage in the growing of his crops, the tending of his trees, and the beautifying of his grounds. The depths of his joy and the pureness of his character seem to be summed up in a sentence which he wrote late in life: 'I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it by the most uninterrupted career of conquest.'"

No place does Washington's perception of natural values shine forth more clearly than in his appreciation of water, and all the many good things it can do. Water was, of course, the lifeblood of the Virginia colony, since across it must come all the manufactured goods and luxuries from Europe. Over its rivers, also, must pass the tobacco and other products of Virginia soil, since roads were few, and wheeled vehicles expensive. Jefferson learned what a plantation without water-frontage could

be when, at one of his family seats, hogsheads of tobacco had to be rolled by land four miles to be loaded into a boat.

It was only natural, therefore, that Washington's mind should turn constantly to the great rivers of the West. Virginia's continued prosperity, perhaps its very existence, depended upon linking eastern waters to those of the Ohio River. When this was done, products of Western acres could be floated across the mountains, and launched finally upon the open sea. So, quite obviously, he gave his attention to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

This canal was a major project, an imaginative and magnificent piece of statesmanship. In pursuit of his dream, Washington surveyed all the westward-flowing streams near the headwaters of the Potomac—the Youghiogheny, the Cheat, and the Monongahela. Of course the canal was never finished. It was constructed from Tidewater on the Potomac to Cumberland, but by the time it reached that western gateway, railways had come into the picture, and the need for the canal had vanished. Quite properly the old canal is now being restored as a national park project, another link in the chain of memorials to Washington's foresight and energy.

It is not to be expected that Washington would ignore the living wild things of the forests and fields, nor did he. In fact, the first notes on birds ever made from what is now West Virginia were in Washington's journals. He records a "great store of ducks, geese, swans, cranes, and other wild fowl" along the Great Kanawha River. He was impressed, as was every early explorer, with the seemingly endless flocks of Passenger Pigeons. In the wilderness, George's life, and those of his men, often depended on the skill of the hunter.

Mineral resources, also, were not neglected. George's father, Augustine, became operator, and part owner, of the Principio iron works, along the Potomac. Much of the family fortune was tied up with this venture, one of the earliest of its kind in Virginia. It is interesting to note that this enterprise gradually moved west, until, by direct descent, it became the Wheeling Steel Corporation. On a hill overlooking Wheeling and the Ohio, a nephew of George's, Lawrence Augustine Washington, is buried.

The true naturalist must have a proper appreciation of mankind, else his thinking

will be warped. People stand at the apex of the pyramid whose base is built of good land, water, forest, wildlife, and minerals. The measure of Washington's adjustment to proper human values is to be found in the honors and responsibilities which Virginia showered upon him as a young man, and which the nation was to bestow in later years. To be selected as an envoy to the French at twenty-one, as commander of Virginia's colonial regiment at twenty-three, and as senior officer of Virginia's forces on Forbes' campaign at twenty-seven—these were honors which would not have come had George not been trusted, respected, and liked. Not that Washington was uniformly successful; he lost his first military command, he partook of Braddock's tragic failure, and he often failed to give protection to frontier settlements. Yet, despite these reverses, he steadily maintained the good will of the men with whom he labored.

Perhaps the most telling tribute to his leadership qualities is embodied in the letter which his junior officers wrote him after Forbes' long and trying campaign against Fort Duquesne. Certainly there was not in this expedition much of glory for the Virginia troops, nor other rewards than hard service in a difficult cause. Yet, as Washington retired from the command of his regiment, his subordinates found it in their hearts to write:

"In our earliest infancy, you took us under your tuition, trained us up in the practice of that discipline which alone can constitute good troops, from the punctual observance of which you have never suffered the least deviation. Your steady adherence to impartial justice, your quick discernment and invariable regard to merit, wisely intended to inculcate those genuine sentiments of true honor and passion for glory, from which the greatest military achievements have been derived, first heightened our natural emulation and our desire to excel. . . . In you we place the most explicit confidence. Your presence only will cause a steady firmness and vigor to actuate in every breast, despising the greatest dangers and thinking light of toils and hardships, while led on by the man we know and love."

Choice praise for a commander only twenty-seven years old!

With all his honors, and with the wealth

of his experience, Washington remained a human being. He drank and gambled a bit, as was the custom of his generation. He took his proper place in the Established Church, viewing it, as someone has wisely said, "as an institution rather than a means of grace." He lost his temper, as other mortals have been known to do. He had a normal interest in the attractive young ladies of the colony, and he approached them with all the stilted courtliness which his times deemed proper.

Just before embarking on one of his military expeditions to the West, he became desirous of opening a correspondence with a lady of his choice. He addressed her as follows:

"In order to engage your correspondence, I think it expedient just to deserve it; which I shall endeavor to do by embracing the earliest, and every opportunity of writing to you. It will be needless to expatiate on the pleasures that communication of this kind will afford me, as it shall suffice to say; a correspondence with my friends is the greatest satisfaction I expect to enjoy in the course of this campaign, and that none of my friends are able to convey more real delight than you can to whom I stand indebted for so many obligations."

From which sample it may be deduced that Washington felt the same pangs, and enjoyed the same emotions as do other young men, even down to the present time. Yet styles in love letters have probably changed a bit since the Eighteenth Century!

In the many-faceted interests of George Washington, there is certainly something for us today. Washington, like his neighbor, Jefferson, saw clearly that men and nations can be prosperous and healthy only when they are in right relationship with nature. They saw the wealth of our resources, but they recognized a great truth: it is never too early to use these resources wisely and well. Smaller people may feel that they need have no concern for the soil, for water, forests, minerals, and other resources. Can it be accidental that Washington, in the throes of founding a new nation under God, still saw these things as basic to our welfare? Can we in America longer ignore these truths which Washington held self-evident, and which made him a great naturalist and a great man?

# Martha and Her Friends

BY STELLA THREW

THIS PLAYLET is especially suitable for the month of February, or a Colonial Tea, or Colonial program. It is easily adapted to a group. Some parts can be taken out if desired. Each can be given her part ahead of time and asked to read it over so she can tell it at the time of performance. It is not necessary to have practice beforehand. The part of Mrs. Washington needs more study, but if she is well chosen,—a person who can always say something, she will be able to make her own lines if she does not remember these, just so she keeps the general outline of the program in mind. It will be of more interest if the characters are dressed in costume.

**CHARACTERS:** Martha Washington, Anna Dustin, Margaret Brent, Betsy Ross, Mrs. John Adams, Dolly Madison, Mrs. John Hancock, Mrs. Benjamin Franklin, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Hayes, Barbara Fritchie, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.

**MARTHA:** Now, girls, while we're all here together tonight, and no one else around, let us each tell about our part in the making of America. Most of us have never had a chance to tell what we did, but have always been a shadow to our husband's greatness. I feel that, as the wife of the First President, I played a very important part in establishing social customs which are still used today. Often I wondered just what was the right thing to do, but I never let on. As nobody had ever been in my position before, what I did was accepted as right. I may seem somewhat wrinkled and old now, but in my day I was considered quite a belle, and, girls, you know that must have been true, or I never would have captured the heart of George Washington. My enemies often said that this was because I was a widow and had money in my own right. Did you girls know that George had false teeth made from wood? I shall never forget once when we were having guests for dinner and they got locked. Such a time as we had! George was so excited! George did have reddish hair, girls, and you know what that means. He wasn't always as calm and serene as he looks in

that picture "Crossing the Delaware". But George was a good man, and a good provider. I have certainly never been sorry that I married him.

We have with us tonight one who always seemed so meek, so I know a great many are going to be surprised at the real heroism she displayed. Now, Anna, don't be afraid. Tell us all about it just like you told me the other day.

**ANNA DUSTIN:** Another woman, a boy, and I killed eleven Indians, then started to leave. Then we realized that nobody would believe our story, so we went back and scalped them, and took the scalps home with us. If you don't believe it, girls, here is a scalp as proof. (Pulls out some doll hair and shows. If one can find the hair of a doll, that is fine and will get a big laugh from the audience.)

**MARTHA:** Now, girls, aren't you surprised at our little friend, Anna? Here is our friend, Margaret Brent. We might say she was born a hundred years too soon. She is one of the most remarkable figures of early Colonial life in America.

**MARGARET BRENT:** I was the first woman in America to demand suffrage, a vote and representation. I came to this country in 1638 with my sister Mary, who was also a shrewd and capable woman. We were related to Lord Baltimore, although he did not always approve our actions.

**MARSHA WASHINGTON:** Betsy Ross is perhaps remembered as much as any woman in History, and why not? I'll let her tell her story.

**BETSY ROSS:** (Reads Poem)

I was born in 1752, And my story I'll tell to you.  
In Philadelphia I was born. From family by lover I was torn,  
With John Ross then I eloped, And for a reconciliation hoped.  
From the Quaker Church I was banned,—  
In America, our *free* land.  
My husband, John, so soon was killed,  
Probably it was as God had willed.  
His upholsterer's shop I then did run, And my work as seamstress was begun.

In 1776 George Washington came, A General of Revolutionary fame.  
 A Flag he wanted, with six-pointed stars,  
 And, of course, the thirteen bars.  
 I changed the star points to five, And they  
 still, today, survive.  
 Congress, in '77, June fourteen, Adopted  
 this emblem, beautiful to be seen.  
 My name? I'm Betsy Ross. And my grave  
 is covered with moss.

MARTHA: You did certainly have an interesting experience, Betsy, in making the first Flag. I'm so glad you decided the stars should have five points instead of six. Mrs. John Adams, what have you to say?

MRS. ADAMS: I am very proud to have been both the wife and the mother of a President. Not many can boast of such a fact. And they were the only Presidents to be married fifty years, and the only Presidents to be buried side by side.

MARTHA: Yes, you certainly do have a lot to be proud of. Dolly Madison, who was quite a belle in her time, is also with us tonight. I shall always feel that I had a great deal to do with giving her a start in society, for when she became engaged to Madison, I asked her to make a call on me. Naturally, this helped establish a position for her.

DOLLY: Yes, Martha, I've always been very grateful for your assistance in helping me socially. I was very happy as the wife of Madison, and I certainly enjoyed my life as First Lady. He was always rather quiet, but I made up for that in my ability to make friends. My husband was called the Father of the Constitution, and kept an account of the convention. I was very happy to sell these records later to the Government for \$20,000. This was a great help to me, as my son, Payne Todd, by my former marriage, had squandered his money and most of mine. Some way, I fear I failed in rearing my son. Perhaps Mr. Madison and I spoiled him.

If I do say it, I was always considered a beauty in my youth, and even in my old age. My last public appearance was at a White House Reception, where I passed through the crowded rooms on the arm of President Polk. Many credited me with introducing ice cream to the White House. As much as everybody enjoys it, I am happy to be remembered that way.

MARTHA: Yes, we certainly all of us enjoy

ice cream. Dorothy Hancock, you could tell us something interesting about your courtship by Aaron Burr if you wanted to.

DOROTHY: Well, I have always been glad I married John instead of him. Most people remember my husband as signing his name to the Declaration of Independence so large, and saying the King would not have to put on his glasses to read it. John was a fine man, and one of the richest and most aristocratic of his time. He served as Governor of Massachusetts for ten years. We had a very beautiful home, and much of our furniture and wallpaper was imported from England. Well, girls, my husband and two children died, and I was still young when left a widow. My friend, James Scott, often came to sympathize with me, and we were married. You will note that a great many Colonial ladies were left widows and remarried.

MARTHA: Mrs. Benjamin Franklin is with us tonight. I do hope she tells us something original, and doesn't quote Benjamin like she always does. I'm so tired of hearing "Early to Bed and Early to Rise, Makes a Man Healthy, Wealthy, and Wise."

MRS. FRANKLIN: Ben certainly was a smart man, all right. Not many could take a kite and go out and fly it and discover electricity, and he certainly did say some wise things. I know you girls want to hear some of them: "God helps them who help themselves." "Dost thou love life? Then do not squander time, for that's the stuff life is made of." Oh, I could tell you a lot of smart things he said, but I won't take your time, for I see Mrs. Henry Clay is yawning.

MARTHA: Well, I am certain it is not because of her not being interested in what you are saying. Mrs. Clay, let us hear of your experiences.

MRS. CLAY: My husband said, "I'd rather be right than President," but nobody knows as well as I how disappointed he was in not becoming a President. Well, who wouldn't like to be? Just think, wouldn't it be nice to have the rent paid four years in advance?

MARTHA: Mrs. Taylor was an individual who did very much as she pleased. Now, Mrs. Taylor, let us hear of your experiences.

MRS. TAYLOR: I really never wanted my husband to be President, feeling that it would deprive me of his company. I always felt he was meant for a soldier and not a

President. When he was sought by the Whigs to run, at the age of 62, he had never even voted. I never enjoyed attending public affairs, as I was not brought up in the social world, but I did enjoy smoking my corncob pipe in the privacy of my own room, and I have kept it all these years. Here it is, girls. (Produces a corncob pipe).

MARTHA: Nancy Hanks, you gave birth to a most illustrious son. What can you tell us?

NANCY HANKS: I was so worried to leave poor little Abe all alone with his father, feeling he'd never grow up to amount to anything without me. It looked like just poverty and hard times were ahead of him. Tell me what you know about my son. Did he make a success of life? Can I be proud of the fact that I bore him?

MARTHA: Yes, you certainly can. He became one of our greatest Presidents, and a man whose name is honored all over the world. Often I wonder if he were not as great or greater than Washington, my own dear husband, but I never let on to George.

Lemonade Lucy is with us tonight. Few of you, perhaps, know Mrs. Hayes by that title.

MRS. HAYES: I am very proud of receiving that title because my husband and I refused to serve liquor in any form. I am also proud of the fact that I was the first college graduate to be mistress of the White House, and was said to be the most popular since Dolly Madison. I always tried to do all I could for the less fortunate and taught my children to do the same. Mr. Hayes and I were very happy on New Year's Eve, 1877, to celebrate our silver wedding anniversary in the White House, and I felt very fortunate to still be able to wear my wedding gown.

MARTHA: I'm certain you have a lot to be proud of, and I know you enjoyed your stay in the White House. Barbara Fritchie, you always had a lot to say. What can you tell us now?

BARBARA FRITCHIE: Well, you know I stuck my head out the window and said to the Confederates, "Shoot if you must this old grey head, but spare the flag of your country," and not a shot was fired.

MARTHA: That was very brave of you, Barbara, but I always wondered just what you would have done if they had shot. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt had a lively family when in the White House. Let us hear from her.

MRS. ROOSEVELT: Yes, I certainly had a lively family all right, and I'll admit they left a few scars on the furniture, and my! how the gossips did talk about our daughter Alice saying she smoked cigarettes on the White House steps. My husband and I were married in London. He was a very brilliant man, a wonderful President. He became President when McKinley was assassinated, and served one term of his own. He was defeated for another term because people considered he'd had it long enough, according to precedent. But time has a way of changing the opinions of the public. I am told that years later a President was elected several terms. Theodore would often read as many as three books in an evening. He loved to hunt wild game in Africa. I never wanted him to go on those expeditions, but he had ideas of his own, and wasn't easily influenced. I don't know what you girls did about the problem of shaking hands with so many people, but I solved it by carrying a bouquet, which worked well. I don't feel as if I ever accomplished much in life, but perhaps I accomplished the most any woman can hope for. We had a happy family life, and I feel that I raised a well-adjusted family to adulthood.

MARTHA: Yes, I feel that you have a lot to be proud of. I know you girls have all enjoyed our little visit here tonight, and I am glad to know that we have all had a part in the making of America.

### A Storm at Sibley House

(Continued from page 118)

to make up the Minnesota D. A. R. Can we do it? No one asked that question; we only considered *how* we could do it.

As we looked out over the littered lawn, we visualized a more beautiful and stately

"Mount Vernon of the Midwest" emerging from the cut-over grounds to become a monument of pride to every loyal Daughter of the American Revolution—a hallowed mecca for all America.

# Washington's Advice for Today

BY GORDON L. HARRIS

**I**T IS well to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of George Washington whose unselfish and devoted leadership to the cause of liberty made possible the great Republic which, at this hour, leads the free world. Many of your forefathers stood beside General Washington through bitter years of sacrifice, privation and soul-testing struggle. You represent a proud tradition deserving the highest tribute a grateful nation can pay. Yet you read the words of the son of a Welsh coal miner. This is democracy.

While we pay due homage to the Father of our Country, other Americans wage a costly battle thousands of miles from our shores—once more asserting the will to be free, to preserve intact the monumental heritage left to our keeping by Washington and his loyal band. Once more in this twentieth century, marked by man's repeated triumphs over his environment, his mastery of earth and sky, war has been unleashed by the evil forces of tyranny which your fathers resisted in 1776. Are we destined a third time in this century to pay in blood the price of human liberty? Our soldiers, airmen and sailors are buying our freedom in Korea. Until a higher Power determines there will be peace, we must, as we always have when the challenge comes, rise up to preserve this nation.

To one reading again the immortal words of Washington, as he survived the ultimate test of human fortitude, comes a full measure of inspiration. How timely are his expressions to Bryan Fairfax 177 years ago:

"I think the country never stood more in need of men of abilities and liberal sentiments than now. The issue is for us to face, not for our descendants, whether to assert our rights or to submit to every imposition 'till custom and use shall make us as tame and abject slaves."

Do not these words carry fateful portent in 1951-52: "Shall we sit supinely by and see one province after another fall prey to despotism?"

It would be unfair in the light of history to compare the British Crown of the

Revolutionary era with the awful menace which now confronts not only the United States of America, but all other liberty-loving peoples. That enemy which for so long a period masqueraded under the guise of social evolution, duping men and women in high places, has now been generally recognized for what it truly is. International Communism, planned, directed and financed from its well-spring in the Soviet Union, has embarked upon world conquest. The "dictatorship of the proletariat" which Karl Marx spawned has been distorted into latter-day Russian imperialism. Its goal is nothing less than the total destruction of democracy, of every rival form of government, and the enslavement of mankind to ruthless masters.

The struggle in Korea cannot be fairly considered a skirmish, a brief or limited prelude to global war as formerly was represented. The numbers of troops involved, the casualties inflicted, emphasize that this is no preliminary round. This is war at its worst. And unless we and our allies are prepared to check its progress by resolute action, it will inevitably embroil the civilized world.

Wishful thinkers urging a policy of appeasement in Europe as well as the Far East would do well to remember the ringing challenge out of our past:

"I have never entertained an idea of an accommodation," wrote General Washington when the American cause appeared lost. "If every man was of my mind I would tell them if nothing else could satisfy a tyrant, we are determined to shake off all connections with a state so unjust and so unnatural. This I would tell them, not under covert, but in words as clear as the sun in its meridian brightness."

A basic premise in military tactics is knowledge of the enemy—who he is, his strength, his tactics, his weapons, his disposition. Six years ago, while engaged in counter-intelligence operations with American forces in the Western Pacific, it was my fortune to come face to face with Communism in the Far East. Not the so-

called workingman's Utopia, which the party followers would have you believe, but the real, working evil. Those were the days immediately preceding and subsequent to the surrender of the Japanese.

While we were then busily tracking down collaborators and traitors who had given comfort and aid to the enemy, we became aware of another even more sinister movement which flourished under the protection of American arms. This was the revolutionary Communist attempt to seize power in the wake of retreating Japanese armies. It came to light in the Philippines, though it also flourished in China and had successfully penetrated Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies, Japan and Korea.

Now the study of Communism in one country is the study of Communism in all. The modus operandi developed by the Comintern has enjoyed so much success that inevitably the party pursues the same course wherever it flourishes. It is doing so in these United States at this hour. The usual stratagem requires a false front, under patriot guise, calculated to play upon incipient nationalism. In the Philippines the Communists chose the title Hukbalahap, or "People's Army Against the Japanese." They deluded other Filipinos and supposedly intelligent Americans, among them United States newspaper correspondents, who also took them at face value. The abortive attempt to overthrow the Commonwealth, now a Republic, was gravely referred to in our daily newspapers as a native uprising.

As a people dedicated to principles of self-determination, we have scrupulously avoided interference in the internal affairs of others—which perhaps explains, in part, why we sat by and watched the burgeoning Communist menace destroy nation upon nation. We did exactly that in the Far East. But is the spread of Communism honestly to be credited to self-determination? On that score, let me offer first-hand evidence.

The Philippine Communists represented their movement as strictly indigenous, as the native effort of a peasant people to obtain justice and a richer life. Were that altogether true, it would excite our sympathy. Indeed, it accomplished that purpose with some ill-informed persons, both in and out of the U. S. Government. Meanwhile, though the information could not

be made public, agents of the Army's Counter Intelligence Corps unearthed a mass of testimony, documentary and otherwise, that completely disproved the pretty but wholly false notion of a people voluntarily turning to Communism as a better way of life. That is the big lie of the Twentieth Century which the Politburo and Comintern have sold in the case of other countries now behind the Iron Curtain. To offset that lying propaganda, we need to sell an equally big truth . . . that nowhere have a free people turned their backs upon democracy and taken up the Red cause.

Note how carefully the Communist strategy is mapped and developed. Back in the mid-1920's, just a few years after the Bolshevik Revolution, selected Filipinos were sent to Moscow for indoctrination and training in sabotage, propaganda methods, organization and revolutionary techniques. They returned to the Islands and set to work. They had two purposes: first, to rid the Islands of American influence and then to overthrow the Commonwealth Government. They shrewdly played upon local unrest among peasants toiling for absentee landowners, precisely the same economic conditions in which the Communist cause has borne fruit in so many lands. Within the space of ten years they had become a danger sufficiently serious to warrant outlawing the Communist Party—always a risky political expedient.

There had been strikes, incendiary fires and bloodshed—calculated to create the atmosphere of revolution and to inflame the peasant mind. The strategy of infiltration had penetrated labor unions, newspapers, the school system, even some of the churches. Then came the Japanese invasion and with it the temporary elimination of a steady American influence. During the years of occupation the Communists waxed fat. Just how concerned they really were in saving the Islands from the Japanese may be judged by the secret conclave at which plans were laid for the day when they could seize power. That meeting was held while MacArthur's forces, American and Filipino, stubbornly resisted surrender on Bataan and Corregidor. The Communists became the underground Hukbalahap army and claimed to be fighting the Japanese as loyal guerrillas. Actually they hampered the true guerrillas organized by

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American officers and even fought them to gain possession of more weapons. In much the same fashion did the underground develop in France, Italy and elsewhere in Europe. In the Philippines the Huks marshaled larger forces, stored up arms and ammunition and established cadre schools to which Filipinos were taken for indoctrination.

The Communists knew liberation from the Japanese would eventually occur and it was for that moment they prepared. When it came, with MacArthur's return, the Reds struck swiftly. They took over municipal and provincial governments, demanded recognition from the American forces and waged a pitiless campaign to exterminate their enemies among their own people. The peasant had freedom of choice, to be sure: he could either join the movement physically, or by paying tribute, or he could die. It is to their everlasting credit that some chose death.

Let me cite one or two instances which are fresh in my memory to demonstrate how the Communists practice the doctrine of self-determination.

A peasant living in the town of Bacolor, 50 miles north of Manila, became frightened by Huk terrorism and sickened by their wanton killings. He quit the Communist squadron with which he had been associated. He was immediately warned to return. When he refused a gang of assassins surrounded his straw hut. They riddled it with small arms fire. When they left, the peasant and his wife were removed to the provincial hospital. He had nine wounds, his wife suffered 12. I talked to that couple in the hospital. Whether they eventually survived, I do not know.

Nor was this an isolated instance. The rivers of Central Luzon ran red with the blood of Filipinos slaughtered in the ruthless seizure of power. The Huk killers embarked upon a reign of terror so devastating in its effects that even the Commonwealth Government could not protect its citizens. The police power became little more than a laughing-stock. It consisted of small Military Police units timorously living within barbed wire enclosures in the village squares.

Communist leaders usurped the functions of government. They levied taxes, conducted trials, performed baptisms and marriages under the Red banner. Govern-

ment by force replaced government by law. Everywhere we ran into anti-American propaganda. Wall Street capitalists, the people were told, sent American troops into the islands, not to fight the Japanese, but to compel the peasants to submit to the Commonwealth authority. Yet no American soldier was allowed to interfere in Filipino affairs, even when the Huks raided our supply depots, fired upon our vehicles, occasionally killed our men, and stole our weapons.

The link with the growing Communist movement in China had been stoutly forged. Chinese language newspapers supported the Filipino revolutionaries. Funds and weapons came across the China Sea. And so did fanatical Chinese Reds who subdued any show of resistance among their own countrymen in the Islands. The peasants were told the Soviet Union would free them from American oppressors. Do you ask how the Huks recruited their following? By kidnapping, by armed force. How were their squadrons fed? By pillaging the peasants they supposedly defended. An alien philosophy fastened its stranglehold upon an unwilling people by brute force. And there you have the neat problem we are confronted with. While we carefully abstain from interference, the enemy aggressively attacks within, as well as from without.

Many an earnest American, failing to appreciate that these United States are in mortal danger, has called up Washington's memory to justify a course of strict neutrality in such a crisis as now presses for decision. But what were Washington's words, in his instructions to Monroe concerning the French Revolution?

"I have always given it as my decided opinion, that no nation had a right to intermeddle in the internal concerns of another; that every one had a right to form and adopt whatever government they liked best to live under themselves; and that, if this country could, consistently with its engagements, maintain a strict neutrality and thereby preserve peace, it was bound to do so by motives of policy, interest, and every other consideration that ought to actuate a people already deeply in debt and in a convalescent state from the struggle we have been engaged in ourselves."

Note well the qualifications contained in that statement. First, that "every one

had a right to form and adopt whatever government they liked best" . . . not government imposed upon them by agents of a foreign power. Second, mark the word "If." "If this country could, consistently with its engagements . . ." We not only have arrived at a day when we have such engagements. We have arrived at a day when the United States alone has the matchless strength, the vigor and the all-pervading "sense of freedom" which Washington detected, to meet this challenge. It should also be remembered that those instructions were penned by the leader of a very young country, not fully recovered from a devastating war and at a time when we were awkwardly trying to walk the tightrope of diplomacy between the British on one hand and the French on the other.

Perhaps another statement by Washington better suits the occasion, as written to Gouverneur Morris:

"My policy has been and will continue to be upon friendly terms with, but independent of, all the nations of the earth; to share in the broils of none, to fulfill our own engagements; to supply the wants and be carrier for them all; being thoroughly convinced that it is our policy and interest to do so. Nothing short of self-respect, and that justice which is essential to a national character, ought to involve us in war; for sure I am if this country is preserved in tranquility twenty years longer, it may bid defiance in a just cause to any power whatever; such in that time will be its population, wealth, and resources."

Did not the Communist onslaught upon South Korea involve our self-respect and justice essential to a national character? Nor are we fighting only to liberate the Republic of Korea. At stake in the present struggle is the Far East: China, Malaya, Japan, the Philippines, the East Indies; India—that ultimate source of manpower which, harnessed to the Russian yoke, might well cause freemen everywhere to despair of preserving their birthright. Possession of Korea by a hostile power lays Japan, Okinawa and the Philippines open to aerial attack. Possession of the Philippines means control of the coastal approaches to China and Indo-China. If the Communist seizes the shores facing us across the Pacific, are we not in the same mortal danger as when the German Kaiser sought the beaches of France, or when

Hitler triumphantly clicked his heels in Paris?

Look to those messages of General MacArthur in the early days of this conflict. They sounded a clarion call to arms for the protection of our own continent.

Recall Washington's message when the French fleet approached to aid the Continentals:

"This is a decisive moment. We must do our duty in earnest, or disgrace and ruin will attend us. The crisis is extraordinary and extraordinary expedients are necessary."

Since June 25, 1950, the giant has been girding his loins. But in the halls of Congress fresh doubts are daily raised not only in this nation, but in the bewildered world. Well might a contemporary representative quote Washington, as he spoke after Valley Forge:

"The people are discontented; but it is with the feeble and oppressive mode of conducting the war, not with the war itself. They are not unwilling to contribute to its support, but they are unwilling to do it in a way that renders private property precarious; a necessary consequence of the fluctuation of the national currency, and of the inability of government to perform its engagements."

We have endured altogether too much breast-beating, counting of noses, and searching of the national soul when the need and the cry are for decisive action. While we haggle and bicker over how much effort the national defense requires, men are suffering grievous wounds and death in a war more than a year old. Resolution, not recrimination, should be the watchword. Deeds, not debate, should become the measuring stick. Let the faint-hearted, the unsure, the pacifiers judge their behavior in terms used by Washington:

"If we fail for want of proper exertions in any of the governments, I trust the responsibility will fall where it ought and that I shall stand justified to the Congress, to my country, and to the world."

Some have not yet learned the lesson of 1776. That is the only interpretation which can be placed upon the Congressional searching for a way out of the selective

service muddle. It was then General Washington told his countrymen that

"We may rely upon it that we shall never have peace till the enemy are convinced that we are in a condition to carry on the war. It is no new maxim in politics that for a nation to obtain peace or insure it, it must be prepared for war."

No sane man, least of all those who fortunately dwell in a country dedicated to peaceful pursuits, relishes the prospect of international conflict. But we may invite it by weakness, as indeed we have upon other occasions in our history. Do you remember Washington's pleas to the Congress for an army that could be counted upon, instead of the constant worry he lived with at the hands of militia all too ready to quit and get back to the crops? Strangely familiar, that memory, when you compare it with the press dispatches emanating from the capitol of the greatest nation on earth, when you read endless argument about how old a man must be to shoulder arms in defense of freedom.

I think of a mother living in Dover, Mrs. Mary Lawrence, whose son, only 18, left our community in September as a Marine Reservist. He was killed in action in North Korea on Dec. 2, 1950.

Political discussion about draft ages must seem rather academic to this mother. Let me quote part of a letter she received later:

"Some measure of comfort may be derived from the knowledge that your son died in the service of his country and in the defense of a peace-loving people. I am confident that his devotion to duty, at the cost of all he held dear, will hasten the day when ruthless aggression shall disappear from the face of the earth and free men everywhere will live together in peace and harmony.

"Our faith enables us to withstand the shock and grief of death. It is my earnest prayer that Almighty God will sustain and strengthen you in this hour of trial. While the loss of your beloved one will be a hardship, we know that no life is really lost for those who have faith in God."

It bore this signature: Douglas MacArthur.

As World War II drew to a close we joined in a great, unselfish endeavor to

link all the nations of the earth in a new society bound by law. It is the simple truth that in the assembly of the United Nations, the world has sharply divided between those who love freedom and those who not only live under slavery but would impose bonds upon the rest. Other nations, large and small, have made common cause with us. The weight of responsibility which falls upon this nation is heavy. It can only be sustained by unity. Can we not, while grappling with the enemy, resolve our personal doubts?

Certainly the political disputes cannot inspire loyalty and faith among our allies. And yet, much the same problem faced the young Republic more than 170 years ago.

"From the complexion of some of our newspapers," wrote the first President, "foreigners would be led to believe that inveterate political dissensions existed among us, and that we are on the very verge of disunion, but the fact is otherwise. The great body of the people would not, I am persuaded, do anything that should destroy the general government, but these representatives are an evil which must be placed in opposition to the infinite benefits resulting from a free press."

Well might we read again his message to the Virginia Governor in 1778 which echoes with pertinent force:

"If I was to be called upon to draw a picture of the times and of men, I should say in one word that idleness, dissipation and extravagance seems to have laid fast hold of all of them. That speculation, peculation and an insatiable thirst for riches seems to have got the better of every consideration and almost of every order. That party disputes and personal quarrels are the great business of the day whilst the momentous concerns of an empire, accumulated debt, depreciated money, are but secondary considerations and postponed from day to day, from week to week as if our affairs wear the most promising aspect. I need not repeat to you that I am alarmed and wish to see my countrymen aroused."

Perhaps we can take heart in the knowledge that beset with all these vicissitudes, Washington and the cause he upheld finally triumphed in the end. And that resisting all pressure he could say, in the dark hours:

*(Continued on page 138)*

# American Music—1900-1952

BY NAOMI ATKINS KEAST  
*Florida State Chairman, American Music*

ONE can hardly open this period of American music without mentioning the period 1890-1900, when enough sentimental ballads were written to last a lifetime. Proof of this fact is that we are still singing them today.

Music in the West has made remarkable progress. Culture always gathers on the seaboard and it takes courage if you are a musician, a composer, or an orchestra leader, to go inland to new and strange territory. American music could not have spread unless the midsection of the country had done its part.

At the last count we had 73 major orchestras. We have at least three major opera companies, though none rivals the Metropolitan, and many Civic Opera Associations throughout the country.

There are certain pioneer names we should remember—names of men who lived a little before this period—perhaps did their best work before 1900, but they gave this period its impetus: William Mason, who dared to travel about giving piano recitals; Theodore Thomas, founder of orchestras; John Knowles Paine, who occupied the first chair of Music at Harvard College.

The Boston group is outstanding. Probably never were so many great men gathered in one city: George W. Chadwick, founder of the New England Conservatory of Music; Arthur William Foote, who did not go abroad to study—America was coming into her own; Horatius W. Parker, known for his great choral writings; Arthur B. Whitney; Mrs. H. H. A. Beach to name a few.

One of the great advances was in the field of church music. We had to do something about this field. European church music did not fill our needs. Notice your church programs. You will see the names of Dudley Buck, Sumner Salter, George Stebbins, Charles Coombs, and many others of this period.

WE CLIMB THE HEIGHTS—such is the heading of a chapter in John Tasker Howard's book, *Our American Music*. Who helped us climb? Ethelbert Nevin, Edward

McDowell, Henry Hadley, Walter Damrosch, Victor Herbert, John Alden Carpenter, Charles Tomlinson Griffes, Deems Taylor, Arnold Volpe, Frederick Stock, Albert Spalding, Howard Hanson, George Gershwin, Ferde Grofe, Dr. Frank Black, Howard Barlow, Oley Speaks, Geoffrey O'Hara, Sidney Homer and others.

Various societies have given immeasurable help to American music. In 1856 the American Music Association was organized to promote the works by American composers. In 1889 The Manuscript Society of New York gave great attention to the work of new composers. The American Music Society helped. The League of Composers, 1923, is the most recent of these organizations.

Festivals of various kinds have done their share—the most famous being the Berkshire Festival. We should also mention the prize contest. Paderewski established a fund to award prizes. The Hollywood Bowl Association offers \$1000 yearly for the best symphonic poem. The Victor Talking Machine Company offers prizes for compositions in many fields. Columbia University has a fund that gives two huge prizes each year. The National Federation of Music Clubs offers from \$100-\$10,000 depending on the value of the work.

I was so impressed by the closing sentences of *Our American Music* that I want to share them with you. I firmly believe that the future of American music is in our hands. We—as the listening public—can encourage it, discourage it, or leave it in a state of lethargy.

"We must give the American composer every chance. There are hundreds of worthy, beautiful American compositions, and more are being written each year. Play them, sing them, but do not label them. If programs are selected from the music of all nations the choice will include American works, not because they are American but because they are good. When American music is performed because it is good

(Continued on page 254)

# Washington's Royal Ancestry

BY MRS. J. WELLS VICK

**D**OUBTLESS there are some who do not know that George Washington's genealogy is traced back fifty-four generations.

Cerdic the Saxon is the first of a long line of Kings and Noblemen from whom this illustrious American is descended.

A band of Saxons under the leadership of Ella and his son Cissa came to Britain in 477 A.D., conquering a part of the country bordering on the English channel, naming it Sussex. Later in 495 bands came over under Cerdic. The territory which they conquered was named Wessex.

The Britons fought so valiantly that it took the Saxons or English over a hundred years to get a firm hold.

The ancestry of Cerdic the Saxon is traced back nine generations to an Asiatic Prince who migrated about the first century of the Christian era from the shores of the Black Sea to the northwestern peninsula of Europe. This prince was thought by the tribes of Northern Europe to be the Great God Woden for whom Wednesday is named. They thought Woden was the creator and ruler of the earth and heavens.

After Cerdic there are eleven generations to Egbert, who laid claim to the throne in 787; but another arose and claimed the crown causing Egbert to flee to France. He took refuge in Charlemagne's Court for thirteen years.

Charlemagne, having conquered much territory for Rome, was crowned Emperor of the Romans by the Pope. After the King of Wessex died, Egbert was called to take the throne. He, being fired with ambition resulting from Charlemagne's success, brought all the sovereignties of England into vassalage; thus assuming the title, "King of the English."

From Egbert every subsequent English sovereign has been directly or indirectly descended, with the exception of six kings.

Perhaps the greatest of all England's kings is Alfred the Great, a grandson of Egbert. When Alfred came to the throne (871) the Northmen had overrun a great part of the country. It is said that he commemorated the victorious Battle of Ashdown by having his followers carve a colos-

sal figure of a horse on the side of a near-by chalk-hill, the horse being the emblem of the Anglo-Saxons at that time.

He compiled a written code of laws prefaced by the Ten Commandments and ending with the Golden Rule. At the age of forty he studied Latin so that he might translate from it books which he thought were important for the Anglo-Saxons to have in their language.

Freeman pronounces Alfred the noblest character in history. He says, "No other man on record has ever so thoroughly united all the virtues both of ruler and of private man—a saint without superstition, a scholar without ostentation, a warrior all of whose wars were fought in the defense of his own country—there is no other name in history to compare with his."

The following is the inscription on the statue erected at Alfred's birthplace, Wantage, Berkshire: "Alfred found learning dead, and he restored it; education neglected, and he revived it; the laws powerless, and he gave them force; the Church debased, and he raised it." Alfred's name will live as long as mankind shall respect the past. His last words were, "So long as I have lived, I have striven to live worthily."

What Alfred the Great was to England, George Washington, Alfred's descendant, was to his country. Washington is pronounced by his countrymen to be the noblest character in their history. It can be said of him as it was of Alfred, "No other man has so thoroughly united all the virtues of both ruler and private man." Washington's entire life spoke these same words as Alfred's, "So long as I have lived I have striven to live worthily."

There are eight generations from Alfred to Matilda of Scotland, his direct descendant, and who married Henry I of England, son of William, the conqueror.

As Henry I left no male heir, his nephew, Stephen, usurped the throne, ruling nineteen years; when by a treaty, Henry II, grandson of Henry I and son of Matilda and Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, ruled over England and more than half of France through inheritance and marriage.

On account of his being a descendant of Alfred, Henry was hailed enthusiastically. He may rightfully be regarded as the true founder of trial by jury, which system England, and England alone, fully matured; and which has since been adopted by every civilized country of the world. Henry said that all men stand free and equal before the law—one justice instead of two kinds.

So far there had been no king descended from Alfred the Great, but who had added glory more or less to their great ancestor's name; but when John Lackland came to the throne his character proved the very opposite to Alfred's. Just a glimpse into his early life. One of Henry's sons said, "It is our fate that none should love the rest; that is the only inheritance which will never be taken from us." This legacy of hatred was the result of Henry's unwise and unhappy marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine, an able but perverse woman. Henry, before his unfortunate marriage had formed a deep rooted attachment to "Fair Rosamond," daughter of Lord Clifford, of whom Queen Eleanor was intensely jealous. It is reported that the Queen had her put to death. When John came to the throne, he had a monument raised to her memory with this inscription:

"This tomb doth here enclose  
The world's most beauteous Rose—  
Rose passing sweet erewhile,  
Now naught but odor vile."

John's tyranny brought about the union of the Norman and English peoples, from this time they became practically one people; his extreme cruelty caused the people to clamor for their rights; resulting in the Magna Charta, which John dared not refuse to sign and which guaranteed the rights of all classes of people; thus seeming defeat was turned into a great victory for the betterment of the English.

John's son, Henry III, was a weakling, doing no particular good, but still no great harm. During his reign through De Montfort's influence, the body of the people began to have a voice in law making.

We dare not pass the reign of Edward I by without first mentioning the deep devotion of his wife, Eleanor, who when her husband was assassinated with a poisoned dagger, heroically sucked the poison from the wound. When she died, Edward, showing the love which he bore her, raised

crosses to her memory, three of which still stand. Goldwin Smith says of Edward's tomb, "Pass it not by for its simplicity; few tombs hold nobler dust."

Edward II married Isabelle, the "she-wolf" of France, who formed a guilty attachment to Roger Mortimer; these two plotted the ruin of Edward and after his being committed to Berkeley Castle, they had him secretly and horribly murdered.

After Edward III ascended the throne, he avenged his father's death by having Mortimer brought to the gallows. He next seized his mother and kept her in confinement for the remainder of her life.

Through the influence of Edward's wife, Philippa, a flourishing trade grew up between England and Flanders and the manufacture of fine woolens was greatly extended.

Edward laid claim to the throne of France, through his mother Isabelle's being a daughter of Philip IV of France, thus starting the Hundred Years War.

Chivalry, aiming to make the profession of arms a noble instead of a brutal calling, reached its culmination during this reign. It taught the warrior the worth of honor, truthfulness and courtesy, as well as valor.

Coleridge says of chivalry:

"The Knights are dusk,  
Their good swords rust;  
Their souls are with the saints, we trust."

It was during this reign that the House of Commons sat as a separate body.

From Edward III Washington's ancestry is traced through Lionel, Duke of Clarence, going down fourteen generations and there, on the family tree, we find the name of George Washington.

Washington died without being aware that he was descendant of that which is best of all England's blood. Without a good heritage it is very hard indeed to stand success and power such as Washington gained; both of which made him humble. Napoleon Bonaparte's greed and selfishness led him to defeat at Waterloo, and thence to die a prisoner at St. Helena.

Look at the present Russian dictator, Stalin, who is of low origin; no sooner than he is vested with power, it intoxicates him and he becomes more cruel to the Russians than any of his predecessors. There are exceptions to the example just given.

*(Continued on page 150)*

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# The D. A. R. in the Spanish-American War

BY MRS. W. BEDFORD MOORE, JR.

**W**AR has broken down the barriers that have surrounded woman, made her independent of restrictions, developed her resources and her powers. Since time began, woman has always done her part beside her warrior: as comrade, adviser, nurse. Woman has always done all she was allowed to do and often considered it a cruel fate when she was not allowed to more fully express her loyalty and her courage.

So it is of timely interest to read in "Harper's Pictorial History of the War With Spain," published in 1899, a moving account of the splendid service the Daughters of the American Revolution rendered in that conflict.

The following is taken from an article by Clara Bewick Colby:

"In the Spanish-American War the channels through which woman's patriotism was directed to the aid of the Government were the American Red Cross, the D. A. R., the Woman's National War Relief Association, the Woman's Relief Corps, numerous other organizations, and individual volunteer effort. The full story can never be told, for it was an outburst of patriotism on the part of women fully commensurate with that of the men who responded to their country's call, knowing it meant self-sacrifice, perhaps to the death.

"The Red Cross work included not only that immediately directed by Miss Barton and her associates but that of the American National Red Cross Committee and its more than two thousand auxiliaries which sprang up all over the country. The Committee had headquarters in New York, distributing points in various cities, and branches in all the camps in the Southern States. Hospital and supply ships were fitted out. . . .

"The Daughters of the American Revolution organized a committee known as the D. A. R. Hospital Corps, which had headquarters in Washington to receive and distribute the contributions of the Chapters. Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, Committee Director, on April 27 (1898) wrote to the

Surgeon General of the War Department and to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department offering to furnish trained women nurses. General W. K. Van Reypen, on behalf of the latter, responded with hearty approval. General Sternberg, in his reply, dated April 28, stated that no trained nurses were needed at present, and he did not intend to send any women with the troops to Cuba. He expected, he wrote, to rely principally on trained men in the hospital corps, for service in the wards.

"It is quite probable that the offer of the D. A. R. determined the surgeon-general to employ women nurses, as in a subsequent letter reviewing the matter he says that on April 28 he applied to Congress for authority to employ, by contract, at the rate of thirty dollars a month, as many nurses as might be required, since he foresaw the necessity for a large force of trained nurses. To use his own language: 'The want of a sufficient body of trained hospital corps men necessitated the detail of enlisted men from the regiments for hospital duty in several of the camps and the employment of trained nurses at the general hospital.'

"Over 1700 women nurses were employed during the War with Spain, of which number about 1000 were contracted for through the D. A. R. Hospital Corps; the others were unpaid volunteers, either individually taking up the work or going under the Red Cross Auxiliary or the sisterhoods.

"According to the statement of Mrs. Daniel Manning, President-General of the D. A. R.: 'During the five months of the existence of the Hospital Corps, 5128 sets of pajamas, 1027 shirts, 3233 pillow-cases, 3436 towels, 6401 handkerchiefs, 11,452 flannel bands, 360 sets of underwear, 1718 pairs of slippers, and 993 pairs of hose, in all 45,349 garments have been distributed together with tons of food supplies and medical supplies of various sorts, from 197 chapters in the United States. The smaller gifts were accompanied by as much self-sacrifice and actuated by as fine patriotism as the larger ones.'

"The money sent by the various chapters was \$3,520.79. Much State and local Chapter work was done direct. For instance, the New York City Chapter contributed to Camp Wikoff, and the Brooklyn hospitals and aided in relief of New York soldiers in the various camps, besides giving \$850 to the Red Cross work. The Connecticut Chapter sent to hospitals fifty-two consignments of goods . . . and in the purchase of food, they expended over \$3000. The Chicago Chapter made over two thousand garments. Philadelphia threw open its hospitals to sick soldiers and brought all their sick men from the various camps in thoroughly equipped hospital trains. At one time they had over three thousand sick soldiers in their hospitals, volunteer women aiding in their care. The Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia took up the task of caring for the families of the District Volunteers, who were not paid for more than three months.

"On no city was there such long continued demand for sympathy and aid as the presence in its vicinity of between 40,000 and 50,000 soldiers made on Chat-

tanooga; and nobly the women rose to the occasion. The Northern boys will especially have tender memories of the loving ministrations of Southern women; . . . and if Southern women had been the bitterest opponents in the Civil War by reason of their fierce espousal of the cause that stood to them for home and country, by their patriotic and tender care of the boys in blue during the War with Spain they cemented forever the ties which now bind all sections of our country.

"The Chattanooga Chapter held a meeting in June to receive reports of members who had been investigating the needs of the camp. One stated that a surgeon had said: 'You ladies can do nothing. We need everything before our government supplies come. We need cots; we have typhoid patients on the ground. We need fifty blankets before night for the soldiers sick with pneumonia.' Before night, all these needs were supplied by this little band, and with the same energy the Committee appointed for mid-summer work kept up its efforts during the season."

## Washington's Advice for Today

*(Continued from page 133)*

"I have labored ever since I have been in the service to discourage all kinds of local attachments and distinctions of country, denominating the whole by the greater name of American."

Let us not underestimate the enemy. His resources are enormous. In manpower he commands such legions as we cannot hope to equal. He wields autocratic sway and receives blind obedience. What rewards he can offer are another matter—ask the farmer, the laborer who lives under Communism. If you could, you would know the true stature of this monstrous plague.

Against this mighty array stand the forces of freedom and in the forefront stands this nation. We are fewer in number, poorer in land. But we have in support such a gargantuan array of industrial

works as the world cannot equal. The men operating our machines, tilling our acres, are men who walk with the sweeping strides of free men, who bow the knee to no superior. Our soldier fights with his brain, as well as his brawn, and with a strong heart stout with honest pride in his country and his cause.

When you would despair at the frightening prospect that greets us today, look about you and take new courage. These are the hills crossed by Washington's troops. These are the plains where liberty threw back tyranny and gave birth to the noblest ideals which ever inspired mankind. Lift up your eyes to the heavens in gratitude that Almighty God has brought us so far upon the way to greatness. Let not our step falter now.

However well equipped with the finest arms that science and a loyal people can provide, no army would long succeed without integrity, wisdom and courage, derived from our Creator.—GEN. MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY.

# First Territory Named for Washington

BY EUGENE E. PATTON

**W**E know that Washington was the first President of this country, but a few meticulous persons deny that. The record shows that he was the first General of the armies and that there was no one raised to that rank until U. S. Grant was made General by an act of Congress in 1866.

We know that our national capital bears the name of this illustrious patriot; that one State, 30 counties and 39 post offices are named in honor of this great man. A grateful people have erected the highest monument in the world to his memory, and his home at Mount Vernon, Virginia, is regarded as a sacred shrine by every loyal and patriotic American. But one of the most interesting things connected with Washington and the honoring of his name is just where and by whom was the first "territory" named for Washington.

In going through Washington County, Virginia, the traveler is informed by numerous tablets along the highway that he is passing through the first territory named for Washington. No finer people live than those who live in Washington County, Virginia, but unfortunately, they got their history a bit mixed. The records show conclusively that what is now the State of Tennessee was the first territory named in honor of Washington. Jefferson said: "Let facts be submitted to a candid world." Here they are.

The first cabin built in what is now Tennessee was erected by William Bean, or Bean, in 1769. It stood near where Boone's Creek flows into the Watauga River in the extreme eastern section of the State. Within seven years hundreds of settlers from Virginia and North Carolina had followed Bean and settled on the Watauga and the nearby Nolichucky River. Some of the most prominent families from the Old Dominion were: John and Valentine Sevier, John Carter, William Brooks, John Brown, James Cooper, James Davis, George Russell, and Thomas Simpson. A little later came the Taylors, the Hyders, and the Houstons.

The Taylors and the Hyders settled on the Watauga near Sycamore Shoals, later to become famous in history.

The first settlers in this western territory made the mistake of thinking they were in Virginia. But when they realized their mistake they lost no time in getting in touch with the North Carolina authorities. On July 5, 1776—remember the date—the Watauga settlers met in convention and drafted a petition to the Provincial Congress or Council of North Carolina, which later became the Legislature of that State. The petition will be quoted in part and the date given so as to verify and sustain all statements made in reference to this important historical event.

Digressing slightly, it is interesting to note that this petition was written by one William Tatham, a brilliant young Englishman, who was in the employ of John Carter. He espoused the cause of the Colonies; served in the Continental Army and was present when Cornwallis surrendered.

After the war he moved to Virginia and became Clerk of the Council of State and studied law. However, he was admitted to the bar in North Carolina in 1784 and was a member of the North Carolina Legislature the same year. He visited England in 1791 but was back in America the next year and opened a law office in Tennessee. He made what was referred to as a "mysterious trip to Spain" but was forced to leave that country. He went to England and was Superintendent of Construction of the Wapping Docks on the Thames. Back in America in 1801, he made a survey of the east coast, and was the first to suggest the Library of Congress.

It will be necessary to quote very briefly from the first part of the petition as follows:

"To the Hon. the Provincial Council of North Carolina:

"The humble petition of the inhabitants of WASHINGTON DISTRICT, including the River Wataugah, Nonachuckie (Noli-

chucky) & Co.; in convention assembled, Humbly Sheweth, that about six years ago Col. Donelson (in behalf of the Colony of Virginia), held a treaty with the Cherokee Indians etc."

This petition then asks that the "Provincial Council" of North Carolina recognize them as being a part of the great State of North Carolina under the name of "WASHINGTON DISTRICT."

This document was signed by 112 property owners and residents of this western territory and it is interesting to note that only two of the said property owners were unable to sign their own names. Education was permitted to lapse. Perhaps 50 years later more than half of any 112 property owners were unable to sign. This petition, bearing the name of "Washington District," was entrusted to John Carter and George Russell, who carried it to distant Wake County, North Carolina. The minutes of that Council show that it was received on August 22, 1776—remember the date.

The very fact that this petition was received by the Council is evidence that the people on the Watauga were regarded as being on North Carolina territory. The Council showed its approval by suggesting that their brethren on the western waters conduct an election for the purpose of selecting five men who would be entitled to seats on that Council. It said that they should elect five men to "attend at Halifax in this State on the tenth day of November next, then and there to lay their case before the Congress of this State."

1. The N. C. Council received the messengers from "Washington District."

2. This Council accepted them as "fellow countrymen."

3. Suggested holding an election to choose men to sit in that Council and help direct the affairs of the State.

Was the election held? It was held on October 18, 1776, and the following men were elected: John Carter, John Sevier, John Haile, Charles Robertson and Jacob Womack. Carter, Haile, and Robertson arrived in Halifax on November 19, 1776—remember the date. Womack did not attend at all and Sevier did not reach Halifax until the 3rd of December.

A motion was made that the petition be received and let the new members take their

seats. Objection was made and a vote was taken. This vote is the most convincing thing as showing the attitude of the Council toward the western settlements. The vote was 153 to one. They took the oath of office and were seated as members from "Washington District."

Now let's take a look at the Virginia records. They show that Washington County, Virginia, was established by legislative enactment on December 6, 1776, and the county was organized on January 28, 1777—seven months after the name "Washington" was applied to territory in what is now Tennessee, but then North Carolina.

It is true that Washington County, Virginia, was organized on January 28, 1777, and that Washington County, North Carolina, was not established until December 18, 1777, and organized the following February. But we are not talking about "Counties" but about "Districts." The records show that what is now the State of Tennessee was the first territory in the world named for Washington.

When the act was passed by the North Carolina Legislature in November, 1777, creating "Washington County," the territory was made to embrace all of what is now the State of Tennessee. It was not only the first territory named for Washington, but it was the largest county in America. It contained 42,000 square miles.

On December 23, 1776, twenty-one Justices of the Peace were elected by the North Carolina Legislature to serve in the new districts. They were given power to elect a Sheriff and it is thought that Valentine Sevier, brother of John Sevier, was chosen first Sheriff of this immense county. William Cocke was chosen as Clerk of the Court. He was also elected to serve in the North Carolina General Assembly, but he was not permitted to take his seat because he was holding another office. He also lost his clerkship to John Sevier, as the following records show, "the Court knowing that Sevier was intitled to the office." It seems that Cocke was a perpetual candidate for some office and was finally elected to the United States Senate from Tennessee in 1796, but the people of the "Washington District" did not feel that he was "intitled" to any office that John Sevier wanted.

Some of the most eminent men of this

(Continued on page 251)

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# Captain Robert Sevier

BY MARY HARDIN MCCOWN

**T**HE name Sevier, originally Xavier, of Huguenot origin, had its earliest history in the kingdom of Henry IV, king of Navarre and France. Philip and Valentine were early Xavier names.

One Valentine, whom we shall call Valentine I, left France on that fateful August 24, 1572, during the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, and fled to England. There he married a Mary Smith and the name Xavier became anglicized to Sevier. Among their children born in London about 1700-02 were Valentine II and one called William. Family tradition says that these two boys ran away from home and took ship to America in the 1730's-40's, landing in Baltimore, Md. There William married a Catholic and his descendants lived in Maryland.

Valentine II declared himself in Orange Co., Va., to be an immigrant. Settling in old Augusta County, he married in Culpeper County in 1744 one Joanna Goad. They later moved to Rockingham County (cut off Augusta). Early records show that Valentine II was a member of Schol's Militia company in 1742, and other Augusta records show he was an innkeeper of Rockingham.

Valentine and Joanna G. Sevier had a large family, among them being the illustrious son, John Sevier (born September 23, 1745); Valentine III (born ca. 1747); and Robert (born ca. 1750); Abraham; Joseph; and daughters: Mary, Sophia, Bethenia, Elizabeth and Catherine. In December, 1773, likely after Joanna's death (for we find no mention of her on the Watauga) Valentine, then over 70 years of age, left, accompanied by his family of five sons and three daughters and came to the Holston settlements.

The Journal of Valentine III says they arrived on Christmas Day, 1773, in Tennessee about 25 miles from the other son's (John) home. They most likely had come to the settlement near Fort Patrick Henry (the present Kingsport). We do know that in his later years this Valentine II had land on the north bank of the Watauga opposite Sycamore Shoals. He lived to be

102 years old, dying in Carter County in 1803. His will, dated March 12, 1799, mentions wife Jemima (likely second wife) and his executors were his neighbors, John Hendricks and Pharoah Cobb.

This Valentine was of large stature, and must have been a remarkable man. One story is that in 1778, when nearly four-score years, he, accompanied by his two younger sons, Abraham and Robert, walked to Jonesboro from his Carter County home to take the oath of allegiance. The sons, John and Valentine, were already militia captains on the Watauga. How it must have irked Father Valentine not to be able to join the march to Kings Mountain! Most likely he joined those whose lot fell to remain in the Home Guard.

Robert Sevier, third son, may have made several trips to the Watauga before settling down, for we find one Robert Sevier enlisted on February 24, 1777, in Capt. Charles Potterfield's Company of the 11th Virginia Regiment, for the duration of the war. He was exchanged December, 1777, for John Dempsey Waiter. (Likely a transfer to the Watauga Militia.)

Soon after moving there, he married Keziah Robertson, a daughter of Col. Charles Robertson, or "Black Charles," as he was called to distinguish him from the other Charles, brother of James Robertson, the pioneer to the Cumberland Settlements. Colonel Robertson had acted as Trustee in 1775 for the Watauga Association when the Watauga Purchase was made. It was at his house the first court in Washington County was held, until the court house could be built. Most active in all county affairs, he lived first on Sinking Creek but later moved to land on Cherokee Creek, where he died in 1798. Ramsey says of him, "He was noted for his great good sense and wisdom, not less than for his virtue."

Robert Sevier signed the Petition of the Watauga settlers sent to the Provincial Congress of North Carolina meeting at Halifax, marked "Received, Aug. 22, 1776." We know he was captain of a company of horsemen whose chief duty was to rout out the Tories, many of whom were in hiding

all through the mountains. Ramsey mentions one, nameless, of these taken with a confederate named Haley (Holly). Both men were shot by Robert Sevier's company of horsemen.

On March 19, 1780, Captain Sevier was among those meeting to determine to send 100 men to the aid of Brigadier General Rutherford in South Carolina. So in response to the call to join the march to Kings Mountain, Robert Sevier and his brother, Valentine Sevier, led their companies. Also in the assembled forces were five other Seviers. Also at Kings Mountain were Col. Charles Robertson, father, and Charles Robertson, brother of Keziah Robertson Sevier, as well as Major Jonathan Tipton, who was to become her second husband.

Draper says of Captain Sevier's death: "Of Sevier's regiment, William Steel, John Brown, and Michael Mahoney are known to have lost their lives in that contest while Captain Sevier was mortally wounded and one Gilleland and Patrick Murphy were severely wounded. Near the close of the action, Capt. Sevier, while stooping to pick up his ramrod, received a buckshot wound in the kidney. After the action, the British surgeon, Dr. Johnson endeavored to extract the bullet, but failed in the effort. He dressed the wound, saying that if he would remain quiet, the shot could later be extracted, and he would recover; but if he did not, the wound would enflame, and about the ninth day he would die. Fearing to be left behind lest the Tories wreak their vengeance upon him, he started on horseback for his Nolichucky home, accompanied by his nephew, James Sevier. On the ninth day, when at Brights Place on the Yellow Mountain, preparing their frugal meal, he was suddenly taken worse, and died within an hour. His remains, wrapt in a blanket, were interred beneath a lofty oak."

Today Robert Sevier's mortal remains rest above the banks of the Estatee River whose waters become the Nolachuckey which flows beside his Tennessee home.

Robert and Keziah Sevier had two children, both sons, Charles Robertson, aged two years, and Valentine, aged four months,

when their father died. Robert Sevier's inventory returned in 1782 by Charles Robertson (father or brother of Keziah) lists "400 acres of land (100 being on Hollow Creek) besides the 4 head horses, 2 cows, fore head hogs, one set plough irons, one Ex, one pot, one dutch oven, and one brace killt, two putter basons and seven putter plates, one spinning wheel, one chist, two light fatherbeds, one small furnitur, tow pales, one cele, one churn, one lokking glass. One note of 6 pounds 12 sh. Wm. Cox, drt. to six hundred and thirty pounds, on Clevias Barksdale, drt. one mair—1000 pounds."

Noteworthy is this item: "One appraisement Bill for gun lost at Furgusons Deft. Signed Charles Robertson. May 1782."

Family tradition says that John Sevier was appointed guardian for the two children. After Keziah's second marriage to Major Jonathan Tipton they moved about 1800 to Buncombe County, N. C., where they reared a large family whose descendants live in that area today. The names Charles Sevier and Valentine are common Tipton names among their descendants.

Charles Robertson Sevier, oldest son of Robert Sevier, was married in Greene County to Elizabeth Witt. He served as Major in the War of 1812, with Andrew Jackson. Later he moved to Texas and has many descendants scattered abroad today.

Valentine Sevier, the babe of four months in 1780, was also married in Greene County, Tennessee, to Nancy Dinwiddie, and secondly to Vinerah Cannon, also in Greene County. They have intermarried with the Cunningham, Nelson, Vance, McTeers, and other Tennessee families, producing many distinguished names, among whom are the jurist, Thomas A. R. Nelson; the noted divine, James I. Vance; and others too numerous to mention. This latter son, Valentine, is the ancestor of most of the Tennessee Seviers and those in southwest Virginia and Western Carolina, many of whom were present at the dedication of a marker, Sept. 9, 1951, at Capt. Robert Sevier's grave. (See John Sevier Chapter under Chapter Activities, in this issue.)

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# National Defense

BY KATHARINE G. (MRS. BRUCE D.) REYNOLDS

*National Chairman*

AND FRANCES B. (MRS. JAMES C.) LUCAS

*Executive Secretary*

## NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

### GLEANINGS

**A**t a series of meetings held in the autumn of 1951, your National Chairman heard a number of people active in promoting the foreign policies of the United States speak on various phases of those policies. Space does not permit a full report, but you will be interested in the following gleanings.

It was emphasized that the Free World must be in a position of strength; therefore, we must continue our aid to other nations, economically and politically, until we have achieved a balance of power. What our policy will be thereafter depends upon what "opens up." (Your Chairman could not help wondering if, despite that the generally accepted reason for organizing the U.N. was to promote peace through international cooperation, we are reverting to the old Balance of Power policy of the European countries on a world-wide basis "within the United Nations.")

The question was asked if an armistice on the 38th Parallel would be considered a defeat. It was stated that the achievement of Korean unity did not depend necessarily upon the military; that unity of Korea has been a political objective which will not be abandoned, but that it is not our objective to bring about political objectives through military force. (Yet military force, without the consent of Congress, was used to prevent defeat of this political objective. Does the President of the United States have the authority to use American soldiers to repel aggression on the part of one foreign country without the consent of Congress? Are we to destroy our Constitutional guarantees in order to save one foreign nation from the aggressive acts of another foreign nation?—K. G. R.)

Isn't there danger of overemphasis on military might? Answer: A position of strength does not depend upon military strength only. There always has been a very strong labor representation in the Marshall Plan, which brings about reforms, indirectly. There are many changes we desire to see brought about, but we cannot interfere with domestic problems.

In discussing International Security, the promotion of a United Nations military force was considered. It is the policy, so it seems, to negotiate positions favorable to disarming. (But your chairman joins others in wondering if placing a standing military force—at the disposal of U.N.—large enough to maintain world order will not tend toward establishing a world dictatorship—a one-party system, as someone has pointed out, for the world.)

Building positions of strength, it was noted, is a delicate matter, and we must not go beyond our financial strength. All-out mobilization is most dangerous and could lead to insolvency. Asked what is being done other than preparing militarily, it was said that the United States is exerting great influence: we have secured agreements with the Philippines and Australia; the Peace Treaty with Japan; and a bilateral treaty with Japan. (Your chairman cannot help noting that America long has had the friendliest relations with Australia and the Philippines. Also, that recently one who stands very high in the opinion of thoughtful Americans stated that England sometime back passed the point of "diminishing returns" through taxation; and that if we have not reached that point in the United States, we are "darn close to it." It is to be earnestly hoped that we will reach that elusive objective—"Security"—before we

reach the point of "diminishing returns." Could it be possible to avoid insolvency were we to return to the duty of protecting America rather than continuing to pledge ourselves—6% of the world's population—to oppose aggression anywhere it might occur? Did you sign a scroll committing yourself, your country, to do that?)

Speaking of disarmament, Mr. Louis Johnson, ex-Secretary of Defense, once stated that we have been taken in once but won't be again. He was forced to retract and say we were for disarmament, but had to be sure we were not alone; we must have adequate safeguards. Yet, stop to consider: We were "taken in once," as Mr. Johnson stated; then we demobilized immediately after World War II, knowing other nations were not doing so.

At that time our chief policy makers professed great confidence in communist regimes. Belatedly, these officials now say Russia's word is not to be relied upon, and mobilization is proceeding at a rate that is frighteningly costly in more ways than one. It is amazing that those in high places could have believed in the integrity of communists—Russian or Chinese or of any citizenship—at any time. One would think that surely these high officials were cognizant of the history of communism in Russia just prior to World War II! It is positively amazing that they now assert, as though the appreciation of the situation is just dawning upon them, that Russia's word is not to be trusted; that the Chinese communists are a degree below barbarism! That is what Mr. and Mrs. Average American have been trying to tell our political leaders for some years.

#### BUILDING FOR STRENGTH—AT HOME

The teaching of Americanism is a sure means of defense. This is being done by our many patriotic school teachers—in our public and our private schools. Our Good Citizenship Medals project helps to promote American ideals. Support it. Our own Approved Schools are another source of National Defense in that they promote good Americans. The work at the Blue Ridge School, in Virginia, is maintaining the self-confidence and pride in many a boy and girl who is the victim of a broken home. The Virginia Daughters completed a fund, begun in 1941, for a boys' dormitory. But

costs went up, so the present administration is adding to the original fund and hopes to complete it by 1953. This is National Defense through education. In 1941 your National Chairman was State Regent of Virginia and is proud to have the present State Regent complete this fine undertaking.

Katharine G. Reynolds

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON

On the birthday of our first President, consider earnestly these famous words: "It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world," spoken in his Farewell Address, September 17, 1796.

#### ABRAHAM LINCOLN

"That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

The above was misquoted by the Crusade for Freedom, implying that Lincoln was an internationalist by placing the word "world" instead of "nation" in the first line. Need we distort the words of a statesman to promote internationalism?

#### OUR GRATITUDE

For having forwarded to this Committee checks in payment of material mailed to State Conferences or District Meetings:

Mrs. Lloyd Goman, State Chairman, Pennsylvania; Mrs. W. Lawrence Gulick, State Chairman, New Jersey; Mrs. Francis C. Wilson, State Chairman, New Mexico; Mrs. Calvin W. Stewart, State Chairman, Washington; and Mrs. George Günther, State Chairman, Wyoming.

We were delighted with your enthusiastic letters and programs showing the time and effort you expended in promoting National Defense precepts to protect our Constitutional Republic.

May we suggest that instead of the complicated procedure of having the Daughters pay for each pamphlet or mimeographed review, you place a coin receiver on the table with a sign, "Contributions gratefully received." This has proved most successful at many meetings.

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### COMMENDATIONS

To Mrs. Ralph Bortell, of Bell, California, for distributing FIVE HUNDRED COPIES of the Star-Spangled Banner.

With many children being taught "One World" songs, we must revive interest in AMERICANISM.

### UN AGENCIES

"Specialized agencies of the United Nations such as UNICEF and WHO depend for their purchasing funds on voluntary appropriations made by the various countries of the UN, of which total funds the United States contributes 72 per cent." (From a column by Marie T. Brown, Washington Star, November 25, 1951.)

"Voluntary appropriations?" Who decides that Americans, less than 7 per cent of the population of the world, can shoulder such a burden? With United States taxes at the saturation point (there is another plan to raise them again), one wonders how long we can endure the prolific spending of these internationalists before they bankrupt our country, or IF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL BECOME INCENSED ENOUGH to demand withdrawal from all these international involvements and experiments before that bankruptcy sweeps us into a socialistic state or a world government.

### DID YOU KNOW THAT

Curtailment of newsprint has been ordered for American publications to provide allocations for foreign publications.

More money has been collected by the Treasury Department since 1945 than the entire amount collected since our country was founded.

It took FIVE DAYS to end World War I, TWO DAYS to arrange a cease-fire for World War II in Europe, FOUR DAYS to negotiate cease-fire in the Pacific in World War II, and at this writing, nine weeks previous to publication, the UNITED NATIONS, which was organized to keep peace in the world, has been haggling since July, 1951, on cease-fire negotiations in Korea.

In his third term the expenses of President Franklin D. Roosevelt were \$528,690, while in 1952 President Truman's expenses will be \$2,614,215. (*United States News*, July 27, 1951.)

Dean Acheson was quoted in a Canadian newspaper as being for a federation of the Atlantic Pact countries after he was interviewed by a newspaperman at the Ottawa Conference on NATO.

### GOVERNMENT

We have three million people on our Federal Government payroll. The figure continues to grow by 2,000 a MONTH. By order of Dean Acheson, these employees may be LOANED to international agencies yet REMAIN on the government payroll as employees of United States. Thus, a tremendous amount of the cost for our international involvements is hidden.

We are not being governed by our duly-elected representatives but by dictation of one political appointee. He was not chosen by the people. He has no Constitutional authority to set himself up as a dictator over the American system of three Executive Departments and usurp the power of Congressional authority, doling out billions of our funds to other nations with no accounting to the people who pay these billions.

The present trend is not consistent with American self-government but has the elements of a dictatorship. Histories have never recorded that any nation perished from too little government but many have fallen from too much government.

The Congress did not decide that we should enter Korea. That was an executive order by Mr. Truman. No war has been declared but Americans are fighting a holding police action without fighting to win or being allowed by the United Nations to bomb the sources of supply. Our troops are under the order of an organization which represents the very communist countries who are fighting us.

How quickly our fears could be assuaged if we had the confidence in our statesmen that they would loyally protect the Constitu-

tution of the United States and not promote the Atlantic Union form of world government or the United Nations into a world-governing body. Never to my knowledge have they expressed concern over the AMERICAN TAXPAYER or the fact that we are sacrificing our men at the rate of 90 per cent in Korea, but rather they are always worried over the conditions in the rest of the world.

Since some imply the Constitution is outmoded, perhaps honor and loyalty, truth and patriotism are becoming outmoded also. With eight hundred million under the communist atheistic cloak, perhaps Christianity will soon be outmoded.

### ATROCITIES

Contained in General Ridgway's regular semi-monthly report to the United Nations for the last half of August was the figure of 8,000 United States victims of atrocities. Yet there was not one word of reprimand to the perpetrators by the United Nations, nor did the AMERICAN PEOPLE whose sons and husbands compose 90 per cent of the forces in Korea know of these horror killings until the exposure by Colonel James M. Hanley on November 14.

Outraged Americans wonder what the aim could have been in suppressing this information. Perhaps the fact that bitter resentment would be the natural reaction against the other nations of the United Nations (only 16 have sent token forces while 53 endorsed the action) would sweep America and we would ask ourselves, "Will our men be sent to Egypt next, or Iran, or Yugoslavia as a United Nations police force?"

How repugnant it would be to a patriotic American to sit at a conference table with those who countenance such brutality to AMERICANS. With whom have we aligned ourselves and why was the United Nations created if not to stop wars and prevent killings?

Chapter I, Article 1, of the United Nations Charter states, ". . . to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace. . ." It is apparent that Americans are the "collective measures" and the other members ignore Article 43: "1. All members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the main-

tenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement, or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security."

Other nations hide behind the "agreement or special agreements," saying none were made. "Collective security" is then a failure and a myth if the member nations willfully disregard their responsibilities while American homes are smothered with a hideous silence as we wonder, "Could one of those brutally mistreated or murdered men have been my brother, my son, my father, or was it Johnny from next door, or that wholesome red-headed neighbor who always whistled when he strode up the street?"

Fighting for the United States of America with Old Glory flying; fighting to protect our freedom; fighting to WIN with every weapon available would be shirked by no true patriot.

How different to be a "policeman" under a United Nations banner which represents the very forces who are supplying the arms, the planes, and committing the atrocities. How different to be restricted within a "contained" territory and not be able to bomb the enemy sources of supply because the United Nations says "NO." How different to know that your own country cannot decide how long you shall fight and cannot make the cease-fire agreement. How different to know that you are the pawn of an international organization which does not invoke Article 5 of its Charter: "A member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership . . ."

In the warmth and safety of your American home consider the future. Don't be ruled by the fear propaganda that we need the other countries. They need us much more than we need them. Private enterprise and individual freedom are supplying your taxes which carry the world today. If those ragged men who fought the Revolution had been ruled by fear there would be no United States of America. If you succumb to fear, that for which they fought will be lost forever.

Frances B. Lucas

# Motion Pictures

**I WANT YOU** (R.K.O. Goldwyn). Cast: Dana Andrews, Dorothy McGuire, Farly Granger.

Concerning itself with the soldier going off to today's war, this poignant drama presents a modern version of an attitude toward that war. Completely disillusioned, this today's soldier does not regard war as glorious. In spite of his yearning to remain at home with his sweetheart, or wife and children, the soldier's deep-rooted feeling of patriotism shines forth when he overcomes his natural desire to let someone else do his chore for him. He shoulders his gun and goes off to do his part, as his father has done before him.

The story concerns the reactions to his conflict of each member of a particular family, an average American family, anywhere in America. Two of the men have fought in World Wars. The young son of the family is about to be drafted, the older son is being recalled. The young son's rebellion, his overcoming of it, the older son's reluctance to join up again, his final decision; the attitude of the wives, mother and sweetheart, clinging to their loved ones; and their understanding resignation to conflict in which all must do their part make for straight-forward drama.

Though in a sense a character study of people caught up in strife and conflict, this story has fine entertainment values.

**NAVAJO** (Lippert). Cast: Francis (himself) Kee Teller, John Mitchell.

Enacted to the narration of a small boy, this sensitive drama tells the story of a Navajo Indian boy. Relating the incredible hardships which he, his grandfather, his mother and two sisters have endured, he tells how all have met their death but himself and one sister. He has been much impressed by the legends of superstition, customs, beliefs and traditions of his people, as related by his revered old grandfather. In the philosophy of his people there runs an undercurrent of knowledge that it is wrong to kill, and wrong to hold evil thoughts. With conflicting emotions and a great desire to be free and unhampered as were his people, the lad develops a resentment and fear of the white man and a dislike of the white man's school in which he has been placed. He runs away from school, to his native caves.

When the teacher and an Indian guide pursue him, he flees to the arid canyons where his ancestors have fled before him. Most of the action takes place as the boy climbs the tortuous, dangerous crags, up and away. When one of the pursuers is hurt, he is coaxed to go for help. Suddenly he is won over and goes back.

Far removed from the usual kind of Indian story, this subject is here treated with sympathetic understanding. The Indian boy displays qualities of perseverance, courage, reverence and resourcefulness; the white teachers, kind understanding.

Filmed on the authentic Navajo reservation in Arizona, and a fine study of these people, this may be regarded as a documentary. It gives us a glimpse into the inner thoughts and into the ways of a little understood group of people.

**JUNGLE OF CHANG** (R.K.O.-Svensk). Documentary, Commentary, by Leonard Bucknall Eyre.

This is a fascinating story of a young native couple, entering upon their life together, in far-away Siam. On their wedding day they leave their native village, as is the custom, to find their own place in the jungle, clearing the way for their little home and a rice farm. Their adventurous struggle against the many dangers of the vast jungle, with only the simplest equipment, is a challenge to their ingenuity.

They contrive ways to trap wild animals coming dangerously near, subdue the "rogue" elephant, teaching him to do their bidding, in harvesting the teakwood; they trap the tiger which has killed their goat. They struggle against drought and poverty, finding ways to offset difficult obstacles.

Over all, the loving devotion of the couple for each other is felt, as they work together, with patient and persistent effort. They show great fondness for their animal pets. A gay and warm friendliness surrounds the neighbors as they all work together.

The language in the picture is that of the natives, with English interpretation added. Effective music has been dramatically woven into the background. This is a documentary, and, because it brings to us the actual lives and customs of natives of a far-off land, is a travelogue, especially appropriate for C. A. R. groups.

## Additions to National Honor Roll of Chapters

Continued through November 30, 1951

### CALIFORNIA

- \* Colonel William Cabell
- Santa Ana
- \* Santa Susana

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- \* American
- \* Eugenia Washington

### IOWA

- \* Priscilla Alden

### MASSACHUSETTS

- \* General Ebenezer Learned

### MINNESOTA

- \* Colonial
- Mendota
- Minneapolis
- \* Old Trails

### NEBRASKA

- Fort Kearney

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

- \* Eunice Baldwin
- Mercy Hathaway White

### NEW JERSEY

- \* Claverack

### NEW YORK

- Catherine Schuyler

### PENNSYLVANIA

- Independence Hall

### TENNESSEE

- \* Zachariah Davies

### WASHINGTON

- \* Robert Gray
- \* Sacajawea

### GOLD BADGES for previously-listed Chapters

### CALIFORNIA

- \* El Palo Alto
- Santa Barbara

### CONNECTICUT

- \* Roger Sherman

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- \* Monticello

### GEORGIA

- \* Atlanta

### KENTUCKY

- \* Captain Stephen Ashby

### MAINE

- \* Amaricoggin

### MASSACHUSETTS

- \* Mansfield

### NEBRASKA

- \* Sioux Lookout

### NEW YORK

- \* Jones Bronk
- \* Southampton Colony

### PENNSYLVANIA

- \* Colonel Andrew Lynn
- Moshannon

### TENNESSEE

- \* Hiwassee
- 149 SILVER BADGE Honor Roll Chapters

1,052 GOLD BADGE Honor Roll Chapters

1,201 TOTAL Honor Roll Chapters as of November 30, 1951

### BLUE STARS on GOLD BADGES

#### One Blue Star—\$1 per Member

### CALIFORNIA

- Patience Wright, Santa Barbara, Sequoia, Tamalpais,
- Colonel William Cabell

### CONNECTICUT

- Mary Wooster

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Colonel John Washington, Manor House, Sarah Franklin,
- Thomas Marshall

### GEORGIA

- Lachlan McIntosh

### MASSACHUSETTS

- Mary Mattoon

### MINNESOTA

- General James Knapp, Old Trails

### NEW MEXICO

- Mary Griggs

### OREGON

- Coos Bay

### PENNSYLVANIA

- Delaware County, Germantown, Valley Forge

### TENNESSEE

- Colonel Joseph Hardin, French Lick, James Lewis

### VIRGINIA

- Doctor Elisha Dick

### WASHINGTON

- Willapa

### WEST VIRGINIA

- Princess Aracoma

### WYOMING

- Pilot Butte

**Two Blue Stars—\$2 per Member—# indicates previously-listed as 1-Blue Star**

### CALIFORNIA

- # Edmund Randolph, Long Beach, # Rubidoux

### CONNECTICUT

- Sarah Ludlow

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- # Captain Wendell Wolfe, # Dolly Madison, # Independence Bell, # Margaret Whetten, # Victory

### GEORGIA

- # William Marsh

### MARYLAND

- # General Smallwood

### MASSACHUSETTS

- # Fort Phoenix

### OHIO

- # Bethia Southwick

### PENNSYLVANIA

- # Jeptis Abbott

### RHODE ISLAND

- # Pawtucket, # William Ellery

### VIRGINIA

- # Francis Wallis

### WEST VIRGINIA

- # Wheeling

### WISCONSIN

- # Wausau

**Three Blue Stars—\$3 per Member—# indicates previously-listed as 1-Blue Star or 2-Blue Star**

### CALIFORNIA

- # Acalanes, # Alhambra-San Gabriel, Major Hugh Moss,

- # Santa Monica

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- # Captain Joseph Magruder, # Fort McHenry, # Keystone,

- # Mary Washington

### INDIANA

- Lafayette Spring

### MASSACHUSETTS

- # Old Hadley

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

- # Ranger

### NEW JERSEY

- # Tennent

### VIRGINIA

- # Freedom Hill

### WEST VIRGINIA

- # John Miner

**265 Chapters have 1 BLUE STAR**

**51 Chapters have 2 BLUE STARS**

**31 Chapters have 3 BLUE STARS**

**347 Chapters have BLUE STARS as of 30 November 1951**

# Our Supreme Achievement

BY MRS. CARL V. HOLZMAN, Vice Chairman

Pacific Coast Division, Building Completion Committee

RECENTLY it has been my pleasure to view the Kodachrome slides of our Washington D. A. R. buildings. October, official anniversary of our founding, brought fond memories of our Founders and the beginnings of our Society. Then came "The D. A. R. Story" by Lonnelle Aikman, published in the November 1951 issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*.

My reactions were profound admiration, respect and reverence! Did others share my feelings? Were they also proud of their eligibility and membership in this organization of Patriotic women, descendants of Revolutionary Patriots, whose service, not rank—whose love of Country, not selfish ambitions—made them Patriots? Were others proud to be one of over four hundred thousand women whose loyalty to their Society and ideals for which their ancestors fought made these awe inspiring, useful buildings? These buildings are symbolic of the strength of our Society and our love of American Ideals.

Through the foresight and courage of our Founders we enjoy the privilege of residence in the Nation's Capital, our D Street address appropriately 1776. The completion of these buildings is our supreme achievement.

Let us consider the latest building project which completed our block-long structure, planned and sacrificed for by loyal members.

After two months of careful study, having been told to "look forward fifty years and then find the space," the Building Survey Committee read a report at the March 3, 1948, National Board meeting. This report contained a motion authorizing the proper persons to negotiate a loan not to exceed \$900,000 (THE ESTIMATED COST) in order to erect an addition to our Administration building. This motion was presented at Continental Congress and passed 950 to 210.

Since labor and material had to be paid for as used, funds had to be available. If each of our 164,134 members would contribute \$5.50, then \$900,000 would be raised. However, as only about \$67,000.00

had been contributed by December 31, 1948, it was clear that a sum nearer \$6 per member would be needed to be paid before April 1950.

In 1950 the building was completed and turned over to the Daughters. All existing bills had to be paid immediately; this was done with funds earmarked for the project and bank loans. Interest on loans previously made had added over \$10,000.00 to the building's cost.

Strikes, followed by higher wages, rising prices, unforeseen developments, remodeling of our oldest building to accommodate our Library which was crowding Constitution Hall, and repairs to both buildings demanded because of fire regulations added considerably to the final cost. Furnishings, which had not been donated, had to be purchased. All of which made the total cost over \$1,250,000.00.

As of April, 1950, our project could be considered a new one—the paying-off our \$510,000.00 loan at the earliest possible moment to avoid adding to the cost. If our members (then 167,846) would contribute \$1 per year for three years and members behind in their payments would take care of their portion, the loans would be liquidated by April, 1953.

We have reduced the debt to \$370,000. Not enough but we can and must reach our goal.

Underground streams, condemned wiring, rising prices and construction costs are no longer our problem. Additional expenses will be MEMBER MADE because of lack of funds when loan payments and interest become due.

We have perpetuated a society worthy of the cause and worthy of ourselves. We have the courage and stamina to continue in the path chosen by our Founders. We must now realize, as they did, that with honor and possessions come responsibilities.

When we review our Society's accomplishments during the past sixty-one years no sacrifice can be too great to bring our Supreme Achievement—the completion of our Building Project to fruition.

## Book Reviews

**GEORGE WASHINGTON AND AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE**, by Curtis P. Nettels. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Mass. 338 pp., with Notes, Acknowledgments, Bibliography and Index. \$5.

Although practically all phases of the life and philosophies of George Washington have been written and rewritten, very little attention previously has been paid to the important political role he played in the opening periods of the American Revolution.

In this volume, Mr. Nettels, Professor of History at Cornell University, shows that Washington was an early and ardent supporter of the Revolution. It is the first such study to be based on the seven great collections of original matter dealing with the beginnings of the Revolution and the writings of Washington himself.

The book begins with a summary of English politics at the period and moves on to the American scene in the decade preceding the Declaration of Independence. Chief emphasis is on Washington and his relations with outstanding contemporaries.

The Declaration of Independence, the writer shows, was inevitable from its prior series of events, many of them done at Washington's initiative and recommendations. "The period is arrived when nothing less than the most decisive and vigorous measures should be pursued," Washington wrote to Charles Lee on Jan. 23, 1776. "Our enemies from the other side of the Atlantic will be sufficiently numerous. It highly concerns us to have as few internal ones as possible."

A native of Topeka, Kansas, Dr. Nettels began contributing to historical journals while he was still a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin, where he received his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. For 23 years he was with the history department of the University of Wisconsin and at various times has been a visiting lecturer at Harvard, Columbia and Johns Hopkins.

He is the author of two previous books: *The Money Supply of the American Colonies* and *The Roots of American Civilization*. At present he is a member of the editorial board of the nine-volume *History of American Economic Life*, now in progress.

### Washington's Royal Ancestry

(Continued from page 136)

No wonder that Washington came to disapprove of the monarchical form of government. Did he not remember the Stuart Kings, who declared that kings rule not by the will of the people, but by divine right?

James I said, "God makes the King, and the King makes the law." Did he not have in mind the Hanoverian Kings, especially George III, whom his mother constantly advised, "George, be King!" Had not George insisted that English colonists in America should pay taxes without representation?

Remember that Washington is not descended lineally from those selfish kings.

Though fit in every way to serve as a wise and considerate sovereign had he allowed his admirers to proclaim him King of the United States, he decidedly said, "No!"

preferring to be called the President. He was true to his ancestry, however, in recognizing that most people "love a lord," and while he would have no title for himself, he permitted his wife to be called "Lady Washington." There have been many fair ladies of the land but Martha Custis Washington is the only one to be entitled "Lady."

Some unknown writer has said:

"Washington,

The Defender of his Country—The Founder  
of Liberty;

The Friend of Man.

History and Tradition are explored in vain  
For a parallel to his Character.

In the annals of modern greatness

He stands alone;

And the noblest names of Antiquity  
Lose their Lustre in his Presence."

## Washington and National Defense

(Continued from page 112)

ence, the its prior done at mmendations nothing vigorous Washington, 23, 1776. ple of the rous. It internal

Mr. Nettels journals ent at the e he reeves. For department and at g lecturer Hopkins. us books: "American Colonies," "Civilization of the Amer. Histo-  
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Moreover, the law can be kept on the books at little expense, and it will give our friends and allies renewed confidence in us —will prove our determination to support them in opposing aggression. But let me repeat: it is not, nor can it be, a substitute for Washington's idea of a citizen Army.

Inevitably, of course, there are always those who say in effect: "All right, if Washington's approach to security is so all-important, how is it that we have managed to become the greatest and freest nation on earth without adopting his plan? How have we survived without taking his advice?"

I have already answered that argument in part. We have survived and grown great without taking his full advice only at a tremendous cost in lives, resources, blood and dollars.

But over and above this, I sincerely believe that our continued existence as a free nation is due to a deep and more intangible reason.

I think Washington was sensing this intangible when he made the following prophetic statement in his First Inaugural Address:

"The preservation of the Sacred fire of Liberty, and the destiny of the republican form of government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked in the Experiment intrusted to the hands of the American people."

The fact that we won the Revolution—pitiable, ill-equipped colonists against the powerful British Empire—was one of the greatest miracles in the history of the world. I have the feeling, and I believe Washington did, too, that there was some Divine purpose in the establishment of this country. During his Inaugural Address I think he was harking back to the bitter days of the Revolution when, miraculously enough, he was able to lead his confused people to a victory that astounded the civilized world.

Nor did these miracles stop with the Revolution. In 1812, by all odds, the British should have won back what they lost a few years earlier. More recently, we came out of World War I with a victory that must have seemed miraculous to our

enemies. And just yesterday, in World War II, all our heritage, all our freedom, all our liberty, hung by a fragile thread.

Yet that thread did not break. Perhaps, as someone has said, it is true that a Special Providence looks after the United States of America.

Even though this be true, we must remember the warning of Daniel Webster: "God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it."

We have escaped destruction many times by the narrowest of margins. We may never be so fortunate again unless we take the advice of Washington and heed this warning of Webster.

Present problems and possibilities are proof of this. We are engaged today in a great historic struggle on whose outcome the very fate of the world may rest. On the one hand we have democracy built on Christian principles, and on the other atheistic communism.

This head-on conflict between two powerful forces is the supreme issue of the day. Make no mistake about it. Communism is bent on wrecking those countries upholding Western civilization and the philosophy on which it is built.

America is irrevocably committed to the leadership of these democratic forces who believe in a world of moral law and ordered justice as against a world of terrorism and the rule of sheer force.

And make no mistakes about this either: Democracy in the world will stand or fall on the manner in which America continues to lead the struggle for its preservation.

Washington knew that we must be strong to be free. Were he here today he would know—as we do—that we will not win this present struggle without strength—military strength, moral strength, spiritual strength.

Each of these types of power complements the other. We have seen those who were undeniably in the moral right go down before immoral forces of superior physical strength. By the same token we know that sheer strength of arms alone is not sufficient to resolve the present great struggle in our favor.

We can lose the battle for lack of physical preparation or for lack of faith in our cause. We have built up here in this country a way of life that has brought us nearer than any people in any time to man's ultimate dream of liberty and freedom; yet we can lose the battle if we are tempted—because we are not absolutely perfect—to give up our democratic system in exchange for that mirage of perfection, communism.

It is possible that we can lose the battle—and our freedom—by refusing, through misunderstanding or a reluctance to face the facts, to adopt those principles of national security laid down so long ago by George Washington.

Just as surely, we must strike a reasonable balance in our preparation. We have made great progress toward that end. We can make still more if we will listen to what George Washington has to say to us today.

Our nation is indeed the last best hope for "the preservation of the Sacred fire of Liberty." We can fulfill our destiny if we choose to do it—and I am certain that we will. I am certain because I share the faith expressed by Martin Luther when he wrote these lines:

"And though this world with devils filled  
Should threaten to undo us  
We will not fear for God hath willed  
His truth to triumph through us."

## Sketch of Sam Davis

### The Tennessee Boy Hero

BY JOHN TROTWOOD MOORE

*Former Tennessee State Historian*

"GREATER LOVE hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for a friend."

Sam Davis was born October 6, 1842, near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and was educated at Western Military Institute, in Nashville.

Early in the Civil War he joined the Confederate Army, Company I, First Tennessee Regiment, and in 1863 he was assigned to Shaw's Scouts, Cheatham's Division.

In November, 1863, he was sent by Gen. Braxton Bragg on the perilous mission of penetrating, in disguise, the Federal lines in Middle Tennessee and obtaining accurate information of the fortifications, numbers and movements of the Federal troops. This he obtained, much of it from a young Federal Officer with whom he became friendly, closely connected with Gen. G. M. Dodge's headquarters.

Young Davis, in trying to escape out of the lines, was captured and papers found

tacked under his saddle, and in his boot. Among them were complete maps of the fortifications, possessed only by Gen. Dodge himself and evidently taken from his files.

He was court-martialed and condemned to be hanged, but Gen. Dodge, admiring his wonderful courage, sent one of his own staff to him after he was on the gallows and offered him his horse, his side arms and a free pass to Bragg's army if he would tell.

Davis' reply is immortal: "If I had a thousand lives to live I would lose them all before I would betray my friends or the confidence of my informer." He turned to the men who were adjusting the rope and said, "I am ready. Do your duty, men." Davis was hanged at Pulaski, Tennessee, November 27, 1863, where a large monument is erected to his memory.

His statue is on Tennessee State Capitol grounds in Nashville, Tennessee, and Gen. Dodge, forty years afterward, contributed liberally for its erection.

Think that day lost whose low-descending sun  
Views from thy hand no noble action done.

—Jacob Bobart.

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# Parliamentary Procedure

BY NELLIE WATTS FLEMING

*National Parliamentarian*

THIS past month's correspondence has been most interesting, although many of your letters have contained the same queries about certain statements your Parliamentarian has made in previous articles. But it is gratifying to find so many of you are reading the Magazine. Here are a few of the questions which will bear emphasizing again.

QUESTION. Should the Chapter Regent appoint the Nominating Committee, if not explain why?

ANSWER. The Nominating Committee must be elected by the Chapter. It is a committee that the Regent does not appoint and neither is she an ex-officio member of it. Now the "why." Were the Regent permitted to appoint this committee, it would place too much power in her hands.

QUESTION. Is it a good plan to elect some of the Chapter Officers each year over a period of three years?

ANSWER. By employing the "stagger" system, the Chapter is in the throes of an election which is most upsetting to the Chapter. But the main objection to this method is that an incoming Regent inherits several members who are left over from the other administration, and in her second year here comes another new group, while the third year of her term she leaves those elected then for the incoming Regent.

This method was probably started in the dark ages when organizations felt they must have a few left-overs for leaven for the poor ignorant Regent and her officers. But this is out now, for we elect all of our officers the same year. In fact, there is never a new Board, for many already in office are elected to other offices. Sometimes it seems it might be a wise thing to include in the Chapter By-Laws that no member may serve on the Board longer than a certain number of years. (Don't make it too many.)

QUESTION. We are a very large Chapter and some of the members think we should have a large Board, so for years we have carried in our By-Laws that the Regent shall appoint the Chairmen of all Standing

Committees, who shall be members of the Board with a vote; is this a good policy? We also have all of our past Regents members of the Board, with vote.

ANSWER. No. This is not a good policy. In the set-up of our Society we do not permit appointed members to be on the Board. The Board should be composed of elected members. Please note that our past Presidents General are not members of the National Board of Management. Now as your Chapter is quite large and you feel the Board should be large, amend your By-Laws to include a certain number of members-at-large on the Board nominated and elected as your officers and serving the same term as the officers. These members can then be regular voting members and serve as the Chairmen of your Standing Committees.

QUESTION. Is it permissible to have proxy or absentee voting at the Chapter meetings?

ANSWER. No, all voting must be in person. The Chapters that have this method of voting in their By-Laws must take it out.

QUESTION. May a past Regent be elected again as the Regent of her Chapter?

ANSWER. Yes she may, but if possible there should be several intervening years between her terms. While your Parliamentarian does not advocate this, it is more satisfactory than to have the past Regents members of the Board.

QUESTION. Should the State By-Laws require Chapter endorsement of a member before she may become a candidate for a State office?

ANSWER. This is going to be a "Yes and No" answer, as it is hard to make a positive statement about it. Yes, it seems any candidate whose Chapter is not willing to endorse her should not come out for State office. Yet, on the other hand, there is sometimes a little petty jealousy in a Chapter which might keep a candidate from being endorsed. You will have to abide by the requirements of the State By-Laws.

QUESTION. Our Chapter is a large one so we have a First and a Second Vice Regent,

(Continued on page 252)

MINUTES  
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT  
SPECIAL MEETING

December 5, 1951

THE Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, December 5, 1951, at 12:00 noon.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Barker, read one verse of the greatest story ever written about Jesus according to the Gospel of St. Luke, and offered prayer. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was given.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Currier, called the roll, the following members being present: *National Officers:* Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Rex, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Currier, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Trehella, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Kuhner, Miss Carraway, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Re-pass, Mrs. Goodfellow. *State Regents:* Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Duncan.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Kerr, gave the report on membership as follows: Deceased, 524; resigned, 700; for reinstatement, 145, and moved that 145 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Barker. Adopted.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Trehella, read her report.

**Report of Registrar General**

I have the honor to report 975 applications presented to the Board.

DOROTHY D. TREHELLA,  
*Registrar General.*

Mrs. Trehella moved that the 975 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Schermerhorn. Adopted.

In the absence of the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Wright, her report was read by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Currier.

**Report of Organizing Secretary General**

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from October 24th to December 5th:

Upon the death of the State Regent of Ohio, Mrs. Earl Blaine Padgett, the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Ralph O. Whitaker, automatically succeeds to the state regency and her name is presented for confirmation.

Through their respective State Regents, the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hansen Green, Kendall, Florida; Mrs.

Ethel M. Carter, Salisbury, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Walker Anderson, Sturgis, South Dakota; Mrs. Grace North Reed, Crossville, Tennessee.

There being no State Regent in Canada your Organizing Secretary General appoints and presents for confirmation as Organizing Regent at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Mrs. Genevieve Capps Hay.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Kate Bennett Ledbetter Gunter, Sanford, North Carolina; Mrs. Louise Allen Farrell, Troy, North Carolina; Miss Laura Jersey Hopkins, Hopkins, South Carolina; Mrs. Elizabeth Sarah Bramell Hay Frazer, Wythe, Virginia.

Through their respective State Regents the following reappointment of Organizing Regents is requested: Mrs. Kate Bennett Ledbetter Gunter, Sanford, North Carolina; Mrs. Louise Allen Farrell, Troy, North Carolina; Miss Laura Jersey Hopkins, Hopkins, South Carolina; Mrs. Elizabeth Sarah Bramell Hay Frazer, Wythe, Virginia.

The following Chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-Laws and are now presented for confirmation: Abendschone, Eureka Springs, Arkansas; Santa Gertrudes, Downey, California; Colonel David Hall, Lewes, Delaware; Tomoka, Clermont, Florida; Mayaimi, South Miami, Florida; Fort Vallonia, Seymour, Indiana; Grenada, Grenada, Mississippi; Cedar River, Holdenville, Oklahoma; Daniel Witcher, Woodville, Texas; Prestwould, South Hill, Virginia; Borough of Norfolk, South Norfolk, Virginia; Princess Anne County, Virginia Beach, Virginia; Olympus, Seahurst, Washington; Simcoe, Union Gap, Washington.

EDITH H. WRIGHT,  
*Organizing Secretary General.*

Mrs. Currier moved the confirmation of one State Regent; the confirmation of five Organizing Regents; the reappointment of four Organizing Regents; the confirmation of fourteen Chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Rex. Adopted.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Kerr, moved that one former member be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Russell. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Currier, read the minutes of today's meeting, which were approved as read.

The meeting adjourned at 12:25 p. m.

EMILY L. CURRIER,  
*Recording Secretary General,*  
N. S. D. A. R.

A teacher in an Americanization Class asked, "Why wouldn't you use the American Flag to wipe dishes?" The young daughter of one of the students answered, "Because the lint would come off on the glasses!"—Contributed by G. D. Davis, Washington, D. C.

## With the Chapters

**William Strong** (Proctor, Ark.). Realizing our Building obligation, a group of our members who live in Memphis, Tenn., decided to sponsor a benefit Book Review-Tea.

Mrs. F. P. Jacobs opened her spacious home for this occasion in Galloway Park, Memphis. Co-hostesses were: Mrs. D. M. Biggs, Mrs. W. G. Person, Mrs. W. E. Biggs, Miss Annie Louise Golightly, Mrs. W. S. Danner, Mrs. Blake Russell, Mrs. L. F. Etter, Miss Vesta H. Hill, Mrs. Warren Davie, Mrs. Gladys H. Phifer, Mrs. A. B. Conard, Mrs. J. G. Connally.

Mrs. Merrill Parrish Hudson graciously gave her services to review the book of Harnett Kane, "Gentlemen, Swords And Pistols." It is a rare treat to hear Mrs. Hudson give a book review.

The Tea table was beautiful. Mrs. Etter and Mrs. Davie poured.

After a pleasant afternoon October 26, the William Strong Chapter found an overflowing contribution tray, and are happy to report they have remitted \$2 per capita to the Building Fund, and now have 87 members.

Ruth S. Massey, *Regent*

**Bertha Hereford Hall** (Leesburg, Fla.). Mrs. Franklin L. Ezell entertained the Chapter November 9 at her home, "Love's Point," on Lake Harris, at a delightful gathering in celebration of the 22nd anniversary, honoring Charter Members.

The house was decorated with white chrysanthemums. The beautiful birthday cake, in blue and white, was cut by Mrs. Lillian Vickers Smith, Vice Regent, Charter Member and first Treasurer. Delicious punch was served from a handsome crystal punch bowl, presided over by a Charter Member, Mrs. W. E. Mershon, competent Registrar since founding of the Chapter.

Mrs. Paul Burns, Regent, presided over a short business session. Mrs. W. A. Frame, Charter Member and Treasurer, gave a good report of finances and later made a talk on the *D. A. R. MACAZINE*, which was an inspiration for subscriptions.

For the program, Mrs. Ezell read clippings from her wonderful scrapbook, giving

the story of the organization meeting Nov. 8, 1929, at the home of a Charter Member, Mrs. R. F. Blackford. The story contained the organization program and the lists of Charter Members and guests present.

Mrs. Ezell, Organizing Regent, presented each Charter Member with a corsage. She had a surprise Chapter Birthday gift for each member, a beautiful printed booklet with many photos, dedicated to the Charter Members. Compiled by Mrs. Ezell, it has a history of the Chapter from 1929 to 1946, the 15 years she was Regent. Assisting her in entertaining was her daughter, Mrs. T. C. Hanson, Junior Member.

Mrs. Herbert Butler presented a check to the Chapter for a birthday gift. Corsages were given to the Regent, Mrs. A. W. Newett, Past Regent, and Mrs. Ezell by Mrs. Judson Lamoure. Charter Members present were Mrs. Ezell, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Mershon, Mrs. Frame, Mrs. F. T. Hanford, Mrs. C. T. Lowrey, Mrs. H. T. Morrison, Mrs. David Newell.

Veola Badger Ezell  
*Organizing Regent*

**Mary Washington Colonial** (New York, N. Y.) held its Fifty-fifth Anniversary Luncheon Monday, November 19, at the Park Lane Hotel.

The setting was one of unusual beauty, being held in the famous high-ceilinged Tapestry Room. The seven magnificent Seventeenth Century Bruxelles Parsonage Tapestries in this room were woven by Guillaume Bolencir, a celebrated Brussels weaver of military subjects. Some are signed with the Bruxelles mark, and some with the name of the weaver. They depict important episodes in the life of Belisarius, Roman General. Originally they were in the Marechale de Montesquion collection, which was sold in Paris in 1770.

The scene was further enhanced by masses of yellow and golden bronze chrysanthemum pompons banked with autumn foliage. The chrysanthemum and oak leaf motif was carried out in the place cards and table folders.

Miss Marguerite Dawson Winant, Regent, presided in her usual gracious and efficient manner.

The invocation was given by the Honorary Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Roelif H. Brooks, Rector of Saint Thomas Church.

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur and Mrs. MacArthur sent warmest greetings and best wishes.

Among the distinguished guests were Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, State Regent; Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Honorary President General; Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General; other National and State Officers; National and State Chairmen; and many Chapter Regents.

Immediately following the luncheon and addresses, the Empire Quartette, individually renowned in the fields of Concert, Musical Comedy and Radio, presented a diversified program. The Quartette—Jean Heisey, Nadine Kurtin, Charles Curtis and William Aubin—entertained superbly, and were accorded tumultuous applause for their artistic performance. Virginia Gerhard was the able accompanist.

The singing of the National Anthem by the Quartette and the assemblage closed the program.

Bessie Mitchell Carlisle  
*Chairman, Press Relations*

**Mach-Wi-Hi-Lusing** (Wyalusing, Pa.). At the Chapter's November meeting at the Spring Hill Community Hall November 14 friends were invited to join the members for an "Heirloom Airing and Benefit Tea." Despite inclement weather, about 60 attended.

The hall was gay with fresh greens and red berries, and long tables were spread with rare collections of interesting and beautiful heirlooms—afghans, coverlets, shawls, bonnets, quaint dresses, books, Wedgwood, Staffordshire and lustre dishes, old glasses, silver, samplers and jewelry. Outstanding was a laprobe made in 1877 by Earl Browning's grandmother, who designed and embroidered the elaborate pattern in needlepoint and cross-stitches.

Mrs. Earl A. Browning, Regent, presided and greeted the guests. After routine business, she turned the meeting over to Mrs. Edward Frear, Program Chairman. Mrs. Frear made an inspiring talk on "Our Heritage," stressing, "It is our challenge from our heritage to keep our country free and beautiful."

Mrs. Frear introduced those who had con-

tributed to the heirloom display, and each told something about her treasures. Mrs. Ralph Culver was in charge of music. Solos were sung by Mrs. Robert Caswell and Mrs. John Howard. Mrs. Culver spoke on "Crusade for Freedom."

Tea, sandwiches and cakes were served from an attractive tea table, at which Mrs. Tyler and Mrs. Browning presided.

The silver offering will be used as the Chapter's contribution for the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge.

Mrs. Earl Browning, *Regent*

**Major Simon Willard** (Harvard, Mass.). Mrs. John A. Cleaves, Regent, celebrated its fifth birthday September 8, with a luncheon at the Harvard Inn. Mrs. Alfred Williams, State Regent, and nearly all the State officers were guests, including Mrs. Edward Everett Sawyer, State Registrar, who is a Past Regent of the Chapter.

After the luncheon, the members and guests were escorted through the Indian Museum, one of the Wayside Museums in Harvard, and then entertained at tea by Miss Clara Endicott Sears at her home. Miss Sears is an honorary member of the Chapter.

Miss Sears' guests were given a rare opportunity to see many of the interesting and unique articles which she has collected from many countries.

The Chapter's Fifth Birthday will be long remembered by those who were present.

Mrs. Harold L. Clifford  
*Chairman, Press Relations*

**Aurora** (Aurora, Ill.). A group of the Aurora Chapter gathered solemnly and proudly on an early Summer morning with a number of direct descendants to honor Mrs. Betsy Merriman Andrews by placing the D. A. R. marker upon her grave. Mrs. Charles Burgess, Regent, presided at the ceremony, which included a short biography given by Miss Sophronia McCrosky, a great-granddaughter. Other direct descendants present were: Mrs. Abner Manning, Mrs. A. J. Meiers, Mrs. Charles Borngrebe, and Mrs. Betsy Lennington.

Betsy Merriman was born September 15, 1776, in Meriden, Connecticut, daughter of Charles and granddaughter of Titus Merriman both of whom served in the American Revolution. Her ancestor, Nathaniel



Merriman, assisted in founding the town of Wallington, Connecticut. Betsy married Salmon Andrews, and they subsequently made their home in New York State.

Aurora, Illinois, situated on the banks of the Fox River, not too far from Chicago, offered choice possibilities to early pioneers from the East. Here was fertile soil, plenty of lumber, excellent sites for woolen, flour, and sawmills along the river. Soon after the town was settled in 1833, Frederick Stolp came from New York, and his enthusiasm led a number of his relatives to settle permanently in Aurora. Betsy Andrews, a part of this family, then a widow, followed them to the West.

The present Chaplain of the local Chapter tells an interesting story of attending, as a small girl, a huge celebration held in honor of Betsy Merriman Andrews' 100th birthday. Hers was a rich life of 101 years.

Mabel Lacy (Mrs. R. E.) Foulke  
*Librarian*

**John Sackett** (Redford-Detroit, Mich.). Fifty members and guests celebrated the Chapter's tenth birthday November 10 with a luncheon at Historic Botsford Inn near Redford where the organization meeting was held.

Shortly before that first meeting ten years ago, the name John Sackett had been selected because he was a Revolutionary soldier, but more important, his son, Ezekiel, had settled in the Redford area in 1831. Then too, many of the charter members including the Organizing Regent, Mrs. William Turnbull, were proud to claim John Sackett as their ancestor.

Several people helped Mrs. Turnbull with the organization of the Chapter. One of them was Mrs. Henry B. Joy, now an

Honorary Vice President General. Another was Mrs. Osmond Heavenrich, who was State Regent in 1941 and then became Vice President General. Still another was Miss Laura Cook, who was State First Vice Regent at the time of the Chapter's organization, then became State Regent and later Organizing Secretary General. It was delightful to have these three with us for the Tenth Birthday Celebration.

The Chapter presented Mrs. Turnbull with a gift and her name was placed on the Honor Roll at Valley Forge.

During the Chapter's early years, interest was focused on D. A. R. projects that seemed feasible for a beginning Chapter to undertake. Each year another activity has been added and now a C. A. R. Society is getting underway.

In 1949, the Chapter received a Gold Star for completing its part in the Building Fund being fourth in the State to achieve that honor. Local organizations receive consideration too. The Chapter is a member of the Detroit Historical Society and has loaned articles for exhibit purposes.

Five of the thirty-three members are non-residents but the average attendance at each meeting is twenty-two.

Mrs. Clarence W. Ferrell, *Regent*

**Sioux Lookout** (North Platte, Neb.) observed their thirty-fifth anniversary of organization with all-day ceremonies Monday, November 5. Mrs. W. P. Venable, of Columbus, State Regent, was the main speaker for the various events of the day. Mrs. I. A. Gilbert, First Vice Regent of the local Chapter, entertained at a one o'clock luncheon for Mrs. Venable.

At two-thirty in the afternoon, Mrs. W. D. Deakins was hostess for the business meeting and a tea, honoring the birthday anniversary of the Chapter. Mrs. Gilbert presented Mrs. Venable, who talked on the D.A.R. Story, referring to the colored pictures and history of the headquarters in Washington, D. C. Mrs. George Lannin, Regent, presided at the tea table, which was decorated with bronze and gold chrysanthemums and candles. Mrs. Deakins was assisted by Mesdames R. J. Irvin, B. H. Wray, Eli Votaw, Roy Mayer and Miss Grace Mooney.

At five-thirty the group assembled at the North Platte cemetery where a short

service was in charge of Mrs. Venable and Mrs. Irvin, formally dedicating the recently-placed markers for the four deceased Past Regents: Mrs. T. C. Patterson, Mrs. H. M. Grimes, Mrs. Wilson Tout and Mrs. Y. A. Hinman, who also served as State Regent of the Society.

The Past Regents sponsored a seven o'clock banquet at the Pawnee Hotel. Mrs. J. J. Orr, President, presided and introduced Mrs. Venable to the new members of the group. Mrs. Venable spoke on the Valley Forge Memorial Tower and National Defense. She also greeted two new members, Mrs. Carl Brodbeck and Mrs. Stephen Staetz. Music was in charge of Mrs. Kenneth Parrish and Mrs. John Baker. Assisting Mrs. Orr were Mesdames Wray, Deakins, W. I. Shaffer and W. L. Wood. While in the city Mrs. Venable was the guest of Miss Janet McDonald, State Chairman for American Indian Committee. *Mrs. George Lannin, Regent*

**Arthur Barrett** (Marysville, Kan.). Reclamation of juvenile delinquents at St. Francis Boys Home, Ellsworth and Salina, Kansas, was discussed by the Rev. Robert H. Mize, Jr., founder and director, before the Chapter and eighty guests representing church groups and study clubs, November 9 at the Episcopal Cabin, Marysville.

Mrs. Frank Williams, Regent, welcomed the guests with a Thanksgiving message, then outlined the objects of the National Society. Mrs. Williams said, "Although every Kansan is conscious of the great need of Flood Control and Soil Conservation, after the most destructive flood in Kansas history, the need for Human Conservation is of greater importance." She went on to explain the project of the Kansas Society in Human Conservation, sponsorship of the St. Francis Boys Home. Mrs. Lydia Cottrell, Chairman of the Committee for the Home, introduced Mr. Mize, paying tribute to his work, which has attracted nation-wide attention.

Established in 1945, in the empty County Old People's Home, the Home has become a haven for lads not wanted elsewhere. It is unique, in that it accepts only those boys who have been in trouble with the law. The boys range in age from 9 to 19 years and come from every state in the union and Alaska. Although the Home is

under the supervision of the Episcopal Church, the admission is non-sectarian. The Home seeks to give the boy a healthy Christian environment. The Home is not endowed, but depends on contributions.

A fine English saddle, from Mrs. Jeanette and Miss Mabel Montgomery, was accepted by Mr. Mize for use of the boys at St. Francis.

Out-of-town guests included Mr. Mize, the Rev. E. L. Skinner, Mrs. Etta Beavers, Mrs. E. J. Wild, Mrs. F. W. Norris, Mrs. C. W. Thomas and Miss Margaret Thomas, the four latter being members of Elizabeth Montague Chapter, Beatrice, Nebr.

*Mrs. Frank Williams, Regent  
and Press Relations Chairman*

**Breathitt County** (Jackson, Ky.). The Chapter unveiled a marker at the grave of John Gibbs, Sr., Revolutionary War soldier, Sunday, October 7, at the Day cemetery on the Burl Cundiff farm. In so doing, this Chapter (organized 1941) complied with the object, "To perpetuate the memory of men and women who achieved American Independence . . . by the erection of monuments."

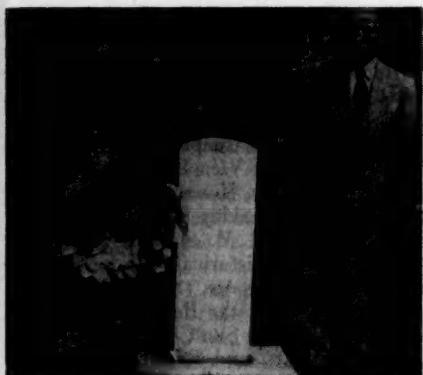
Mrs. Alice Gibbs Hartman, granddaughter of John Gibbs, and her son, Mr. Don Hartman, came from California to unveil and accept the monument. Representatives of six generations of descendants of the soldier were present.

The marker, a shaft of white stone, was secured by the Chapter from the U. S. Army, Washington. It is inscribed "John Gibbs, Sr., born March 3, 1755—died March 15, 1847. N. C. Troops."

Mrs. J. Everett Bach, Regent, presided at the unveiling and Mrs. L. Porter Ray, Chaplain, conducted the ritual. Boy Scouts Ronnie Hays and Malcolm Holliday, III, were Color Bearers.

The State and National Society were represented by Mrs. Bacon R. Moore, State Regent; Mrs. Collis P. Hudson, State Vice Regent; Mrs. W. E. Bach, State Chairman of Genealogical Records; and Mrs. Thomas Burchett, National Chairman of Press Relations.

Mr. Herbert Spencer, President of the Jackson Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, brought a tribute to the memorialized soldier. Eight D. A. R. Chapters were represented.



Through diligent efforts of Mrs. W. E. Bach, the known facts about John Gibbs, Sr., were recently established. Born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, he enlisted in 1778 and served at Guilford Court House and Yorktown. His wife, Hannah Muchmore, is buried at Hazel Green Cemetery, Wolfe County, Kentucky.

Mrs. Hartman, D. A. R. No. 401577 of Martin Severance Chapter, Pasadena, California, is one of that rapidly diminishing roster of Real Granddaughters of the American Revolution. Her address is 722 West Huntington Drive, Arcadia, California.

Mrs. Thomas Burchett

*National Chairman, Press Relations*

Josephine Wheeler Bach, *Regent*

**Nodaway** (Maryville, Mo.) found a way to raise money for the National Building Fund by holding an Antique Auction. Let Mrs. Clarence Vogt, Regent, tell the story.

"When our State Regent visited us last Spring she urged us to try to raise money for the Building Fund. The next month the Board decided to recommend that the Chapter hold an Antique Sale and to offer its services as a Committee to have charge of the sale. The Chapter voted to leave all details to the Board and 'We were Off.'

"We decided to make fun of it, not drudgery. No one desired to play the part of martyr. We did have fun. Mrs. Harry Sheetz, Vice Regent, offered one of her husband's delivery trucks to collect the 'loot.' Mrs. Albert Kuch offered her husband's service for making placards to be placed in shop windows here and in nearby towns. It truly seems that everyone's husband aided. One gave a half-dozen chairs, another repaired pieces, another clerked

the sale, and the auctioneer donated his time.

"We sent invitations to dealers and six came. Many of us combed our attics and bought antiques at Summer sales. Such wonderful things were unearthed—many pieces of old glass, china, firearms, picture frames, tables, cupboards, pine flour chest, brass candlesticks, copper boiler, hooked rugs, lamps, Jenny Lind daybed, clocks and old doll. One member donated a beautiful blue and white English punchbowl which had been in her family many years, a duplicate of one that appeared in the D. A. R. MAGAZINE in August, 1950.

"The Auction was held west of our garage, with chairs for everyone. Food was sold on the patio back of the house. Result: our pledge of \$5 per member to the Building Fund has been paid in full."

Mrs. W. J. Montgomery was Chairman.

Jewell Ross Mehus

**Kan Yuk sa** (Jacksonville, Fla.). The first birthday of the Kan Yuk sa Chapter, baby Chapter of Florida, was held on Saturday afternoon, October 27, honoring Mrs. Henry Bethune Philips, Organizing Regent. Mrs. Philips is well known over the State as a civic worker and has won admiration from all who know her on her expeditious organization of the Kan Yuk sa Chapter, which was done in less than five months. She was a member for many years of the Katherine Livingston Chapter, serving in different offices and was Regent for two years. She is an honorary and lifelong member of the Caroline Brevard Chapter, Tallahassee, and helped in its organization.

It was through the efforts of Mrs. Philips and her late husband, Judge Philips, that the Star Spangled Banner was made the National Anthem, having asked for and received the help of their friend, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, United States Senator from Florida. Mrs. Philips is an earnest worker, an ardent lover of the Daughters of the American Revolution and certainly deserves the respect and admiration with which she is accorded by all who know her.

The officers of the Kan Yuk sa Chapter are: Mrs. Lillyn Hiltz, Regent; Mrs. W. A. Wallace, Jr., First Vice Regent; Mrs. Wallace W. Hoffman, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. J. G. LaBorde, Chaplain; Mrs. Wil-

**I**iam R. Harrell, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Guy M. Carter, Jr., Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Gordon L. King, Treasurer; Mrs. C. W. Beaufort, Registrar; and Mrs. Charles R. Stewart, Historian-Librarian. The Chapter has 25 members.

**Mrs. Charles R. Stewart  
Public Relations Chairman**

**D**eane Winthrop (Winthrop, Mass.). Seventy-five members and guests gathered at St. John's Parish House Tuesday, November 13, where Deane Winthrop Chapter held its "Guest Day."

A festive atmosphere was given by the artistic table with a centerpiece of red, white and blue. Two past Regents, Mrs. Maude McClintock and Mrs. Theodore Waddell, presided at the table.

The Regent, Mrs. Edward Becher, extended a cordial welcome to the State Regent, State Officers, Regents from nearby Chapters, Officers representing the local Women's Clubs of Winthrop, members and guests.

Mrs. Alfred Williams, State Regent, spoke on the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The State Officers were presented and gave messages of greetings.

Mrs. Becher introduced the speaker of the afternoon, Mrs. Fred W. Fisher, former Assistant Attorney General, who gave a most interesting talk on "The Office of the Attorney General."

Deane Winthrop Chapter will celebrate its forty-sixth birthday in January, 1952.

**Mrs. Edward E. Becher, Regent**

**Z**achariah Davies (Brunswick, Tenn.). Patricia Welting, President of the Old Stage Road Society, C. A. R., unveiled a bronze tablet erected jointly by the C. A. R. and the Chapter, marking the old Stage Road (Highway 64).

The marker is on the southeast corner of Davies Plantation about a mile east of Brunswick Road and near Morning Sun Road, approximately 20 miles from the Shelby County Court House at Memphis.

The inscription reads: "In 1829 this pioneer trail became Tennessee's Stage Coach Road Number Four, from Nashville to Memphis through Somerville, Morning Sun and Raleigh. The road was planked from Somerville to Memphis. Nearby, mid-

way between these towns, coach horses were changed regularly."

Participating in the dedication ceremony were Mrs. Howard S. Bragg, Regent; Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, State Regent; Mrs. R. S. McCallen, State Chaplain; Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, First Vice President General; Mrs. W. M. Berry, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Ewell T. Weakley, Chickasaw District Director; Mrs. J. M. Schwaiger, Chapter Chairman of Historical Markers; Mrs. Joseph C. Matthews, Senior President, C. A. R. Society; the Rev. James Scobey, pastor of Morning Sun Church; Edward G. Humphreys, Jr., and Roy Daniels of the C. A. R., who served as flag bearers; and Col. Campbell H. Brown, who represented the Tennessee Historical Commission and addressed the group.

The sponsoring organizations received splendid cooperation from the State Highway Department in excavating the site and erecting the marker.

**Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers  
Press Relations Chairman**



**C**orpus Christi (Corpus Christi, Tex.) was happy and proud to greet Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers of Dallas and Alamo, Texas, former Recording Secretary General of the National Society, who was honored at a luncheon November 15 at La Louisiane, a restaurant which specializes in French cuisine. The luncheon was attended by members and their guests. The table was centered with a horn of plenty filled with red, yellow and bronze chrysanthemums, pompoms, and pyracantha. Fall leaves and pumpkin candles extended the entire length of the table.

The regular Chapter meeting was held that afternoon at the House of Gifts, with Mrs. David McComb, Regent, presiding. Christmas gifts were sent to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith Schools. Mrs. Lam-

mers, introduced by Mrs. Felix Irwin, State Recording Secretary, presented a wonderful and inspiring talk on "Reviewing the Responsibilities and Privileges of Our Citizenship."

It was recalled that Mrs. Lammers had been one of our radio speakers in March, when State Conference was held in Corpus Christi, her subject at that time being "American Defense." Other dignitaries appearing on our radio programs during the week of State Conference included Mrs. Franklin D. Trau, State Regent, on "What the Daughters Do," and Mrs. Maurice Clark Turner, State Parliamentarian, on "Correct Use of the Flag."

*Rosemary Glass Alexander, Radio and Press Relations Chairman.*

**John Sevier** (Johnson City, Tenn.). Organized Jan. 28, 1908, Chapter undertook marking of "The Kings Mountain Way," Route traveled by brave men who held rendezvous Sept. 25, 1780, at Sycamore Shoals, led by Gen. John Sevier, to help defeat the British at Kings Mountain Oct. 7, 1780, to mark the turning point of the Revolution in the South.

The site of Capt. Robert Sevier's grave, buried en route home from the battle with mortal wounds, remained a conjecture until the Summer of 1950. Through data from the late Robert Wiseman, relayed by David T. Vance and Myron Houston, of Avery County, the grave was located.

A government headstone was dedicated there Sept. 9, 1951, with over 300 persons from four States paying tribute to the brave hero. The ceremony was conducted by John Sevier Chapter, cooperating with Crossnore Chapter, of Crossnore, N. C., Mrs. L. W. McCown, Chairman of Historical Sites of this Chapter, presiding. The monument inscription reads: "Robert Sevier, Captain of N. C. Militia in Rev. War, Oct. 16, 1780."

The Rev. John Nicholson gave the invocation; Mrs. W. C. Phlegar, President of the Tennessee State D. A. R. Officers Club, led the Pledge; Mrs. Straley Hughes, Crossnore Regent, extended welcome; with response by Mrs. Hanes Lancaster, this Chapter's Regent. Mrs. McCown gave a sketch of Sevier.

Monument was unveiled by Christine Sevier and Gloria Houston. A wreath was

placed by Miss Virginia Sevier, a flag by Charles Lyman Sevier. Dedication rituals were led by Mrs. George Barnes, and response by Mrs. R. T. Dent. Mr. Vance accepted the monument for Avery County. The chief speaker was Frank Merritt, Assistant Principal of Hampton, Tenn., High School. Flag bearers were A. C. Tainter, III, for North Carolina, and Roy Mackley, for Tennessee. Benediction was by the Rev. T. W. Clapp.

Many distinguished guests were present.

*Mrs. L. W. McCown,  
Past Vice Regent*



Behind headstone at Capt. Robert Sevier's grave is Mrs. L. W. McCown. To her right is Mrs. Mary Martin Sloop of Crossnore. Directly behind Mrs. Sloop is Frank Merritt. To Mrs. Sloop's right is Mrs. J. F. Jonas, North Carolina State D. A. R. Registrar.

**Arrowhead** (Redlands, Cal.). Mrs. Paul Wilson, wife of the city attorney, and her mother, Mrs. Chapman, were hostesses for October. The meeting at their lovely home was well attended.

The speaker, Edward Parker, a Senior at U. of R., was a delegate to the W. C. T. U. National Convention at Philadelphia. His oration won the highest honor, a diamond medal.

"The Strength of a Nation lies in the character and conduct of the youth today, whether or not they let liquor alone. Traffic accidents, gambling, killing, stealing, addiction to drugs, the filth and misery in the slums of our cities are caused by drinking," said the speaker, who is head of a social agency in Los Angeles, for the "Unification of all races," also editor of the magazine "The California Crusader."

Mrs. Abbott, Regent, presided. A district meeting at Arrowhead Springs Hotel was announced, Mrs. Fuller, State Regent, as speaker.

A tea and happy social hour followed.

*Esther Mae Rau  
Press Relations Chairman*

**Columbia** (Columbia, S. C.). Unique is the record number of leaders the Columbia Chapter has provided the South Carolina Society.

Organized May 10, 1893, by Mrs. Clark Waring, the Chapter has the distinction of being the first patriotic organization of women established in South Carolina. Six of its members have served as State Regent, and three as National Officers.

Rebecca Pickens Bacon (Mrs. John E.), of Edgefield, S. C., a charter member of Columbia Chapter, was elected State Regent Feb. 24, 1893. During her term three Chapters were organized in the State.

In 1897 Mrs. Waring succeeded Mrs. Bacon as State Regent. Seven Chapters were organized during her four years. In 1901 she was elected Vice President General, serving on the Executive Committee, the committee to select the site for Memorial Continental Hall, Constitution and Revolutionary Relic Committees.

In 1901 the third member to serve as State Regent, Sara Aldrich Richardson (Mrs. Henry Warren), was elected. Ten new Chapters were organized in the State during her six-year tenure.

Two contemporary members gained honors for outstanding achievements. Minnie B. Burney (Mrs. William B.) was the ninth State Regent of South Carolina (1924-1927); and Della Richards Coulter (Mrs. John Carroll), was the eleventh State Regent of South Carolina (1929-1933). In 1945 Columbia Chapter honored Mrs. Burney, Mrs. Coulter and itself by erecting markers to them.

Mary Hunter Wise (Mrs. Robert K.) is now serving her third year as State Regent. South Carolina Daughters have rallied wholeheartedly to her inspired leadership. Through her keen insight in D. A. R. aims, she created within members a greater devotion to the organization. She has devoted unstinted efforts in helping Tamassee meet needs of the greatest number toward the best end, living the quotation,—“The great use of life is to spend it for that which outlasts it.”

Annelle Morton Burriss, *Librarian*

**Colonel Charles Lynch** (Altavista, Va.). Members were honored on October 12 at the annual luncheon by a visit from our State Regent, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan and our State Chaplain, Mrs. L. F. Shel-

burne. There were present also members from Thomas Carter and William Pitt Chapters.

Mrs. Duncan gave a most inspiring message relative to what the D. A. R. is doing to give itself in an educational and cultural way to perpetuate the American heritage. She pointed out that in the D. A. R. as in every organization there are two kinds of members—the giving kind and the receiving kind.

An informal history of Altavista, LOOKING BACK, was presented to Mrs. Duncan. It was compiled by Mrs. L. R. Thompson, Chapter Regent, and Mrs. R. J. Edwards, Chapter Secretary. This marked the first appearance of LOOKING BACK since it was released from the publishers.



In the picture (left to right) may be seen Mrs. F. K. Perrow, Director of Southside District; Mrs. Duncan who is glancing at LOOKING BACK; Mrs. L. R. Thompson, Chapter Regent; Mrs. R. P. Hughes, our Real Grand-Daughter; Mrs. L. F. Shelsburne, State Chaplain; and Mrs. O. T. Updike, Chapter Treasurer.

We are justly proud of our Real Grand-Daughter, Mrs. Hughes, the granddaughter of Cal Robert Harvey and widow of Robert P. Hughes, grandson of Benjamin Hughes, also a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Hughes has taught a Sunday School class for more than fifty years and is still an active substitute.

Found as a result of LOOKING BACK was a box in our local bank vault containing a well-worn pair of baby shoes and a McGill family tree dating from the emigration from Scotland in 1545. Information seems very complete and is exquisitely penned.

Mrs. J. P. Kent, *Vice Regent*

#### GOLDEN JUBILEE CHAPTER

Ralph Humphreys, Jackson, Miss., organized Jan. 9, 1902.

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# Genealogical Department

## CONNECTICUT CHURCH RECORDS

Compiled by Cora Alford Harvey  
Through Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, D. A. R.

### Baptisms in Church of Marlborough, Conn. 1749-1833

(Continued from Last Month)

1778

May: Theodore, son of Theodore & Sarah Lord; Samuel Finley, adult; Samuel and David, sons of Samuel & Delight Finley.

May: Clarissa, daughter of Thomas & Lydia Lord.

June: Hezekiah, son of David & Mercy Kneeland; Elizabeth, daughter of Dudley & Rachel Hosford; Polly, daughter of Jonah & Faith Root; Oliver, son of Lebbens & Hannah Hills.

December: Lucy, daughter of Thomas & Mary Carrier.

1779

January: Eunice, daughter of Daniel & Mehetable Judd.

February: Ichabod, son of Gideon & Elizabeth Jones.

March: George, son of Epaphras & Patience Lord; Asa, son of David & Patience Bigelow.

May: Aaron, son of David & Jerusha Skinner.

July: Anna, daughter of Enos & Abigail Hosford; Aaron, son of Ashbel & Jerusha Phelps.

August: Seth, son of Appleton & Sarah Fox; Gamaliel, son of Peter & Bathsheba Huxford; Ephraim, son of Lebbens & Hannah Hills.

December: Seth, son of Nathan & Hannah Dickenson; Patty, daughter of Eben & Priscilla Strong; Elijah & Elisha, twin sons of Daniel & Mary Hosford.

1780

January: Daniel, son of Joseph & Ruth Kneeland.

February: Elizabeth, daughter of Theodore & Sarah Lord; Ebenezer, Lavinia, Anna, children of Ebenezer & Mary Mackall; Lydia, daughter of John and Mindwell Dewy; John, son of John & Elizabeth Ells; Obadiah, son of Ebenezer & Deborah Root; Delight, daughter of Samuel & Delight Finley; Timothy, Jane, Elisha, Hannah, Bathsheba, Ebenezer, children of Jacob & Joanna Mackall.

August: Josiah, son of Thomas & Lydia Carrier.

October: Anna, daughter of David & Mary Kneeland; Asa, son of Daniel & Mehetable Judd;

Silas, son of Lebbens & Hannah Hills.

November: David, son of Dudley & Rachel Hosford.

1781

January: Elisha, son of Jonah & Faith Root.

February: Eben, son of Eben & Priscilla Strong.

March: David, son of Joseph & Ruth Kneeland;

Susanna, daughter of Enos & Abigail Hosford.

April: Sarah, daughter of Epaphras & Patience Lord; Aaron, son of Ashbel & Jerusha Phelps.

August: Olive, daughter of Thomas & Mary Carrier; Henry, son of Daniel & Jerusha Skinner.

September: Ezra, son of Gideon & Elizabeth Jones.

November: Mindwell, daughter of Daniel & Mary Hosford.

1782

—: Polly, daughter of Theodore & Sarah Lord.

February: John, son of Appleton & Sarah Fox.

April: Patience Prentiss, daughter of John & Elizabeth Ells.

May: Esther, daughter of David & Patience Bigelow; Russel, son of Lebbens & Hannah Hills.

August: Ruth, daughter of Jacob & Joanna Mackall.

September: Chelsea, daughter of Dudley & Rachel Hosford.

November: Lydia, daughter of Thomas 2nd & Lydia Carrier.

December: Sarah Fox, dedicated by her grandparents, Abraham & Eunice Fox; Mabel, daughter of Daniel & Mehetable Judd.

1783

January: Sophia, daughter of Joseph & Ruth Kneeland.

January: Susanna, daughter of Enos & Abigail Hosford; William, son of Samuel & Delight Finley.

June: Benjamin, son of John and Mindwell Dewy; Gardner, son of Epaphras & Patience Lord.

July: Joel, son of Jonah & Faith Root.

September: Oliver, son of David & Jerusha Skinner.

November: Abner, son of Nathan & Hannah Dickenson; Sally, daughter of Daniel & Mary Hosford.

December: John, son of Theodore & Sarah Lord.

1784

David: David, son of Lebbens & Hannah Hills; Abraham, son of Timothy & Sarah Phelps.

November: Hannah, daughter of John & Elizabeth Ells.

1785

January: John, son of Thomas & Mary Carrier.

February: James, son of David & Mercy Kneeland.

March: Eli, son of Daniel & Mehetable Judd.

June: Lydia, daughter of Theodore & Sarah Lord; Joanna, daughter of Jacob & Joanna Mackall.

November: Eliphilet, son of Epaphras & Patience Lord.

1786

March: David, son of John & Mindwell Dewy.

May: Mary, daughter of Thomas 2nd & Mary Carrier; Joel Jones, dedicated by his grandfather, Benaiah Jones; Lucinda, daughter of Uziel & Lydia Owen.

July: Oliver, son of Daniel & Jerusha Skinner; Roderick, son of Timothy & Sarah Phelps.

- August: Ralph, son of Daniel & Mary Hosford.  
 September: Elijah, son of Jonah & Faith Root.  
 October: Ansel, son of Daniel & Mehitable Judd.
- 1787
- July: Ebenezer, son of Thomas 2nd & Mary Carrier; Caroline, daughter of David & Mercy Kneeland.  
 September 2: Jerusha, daughter of Joseph & Betty Ingraham; Eunice, daughter of Theodore & Sarah Lord.
- 1788
- January: Alfred, son of Eben & Priscilla Strong.  
 April: Frederick, son of Daniel & Mary Hosford; Elizabeth, Caroline, Ichabod, Asahei, children of Ichabod & Elizabeth Lord.  
 August: Eunice, daughter of Joseph & Ruth Kneeland.  
 September: Eunice, daughter David & Jerusha Skinner.
- 1789
- February: Lavinia, daughter of Epaphras & Patience Lord; Clarissa, daughter of Daniel & Mehitable Judd.  
 October: Caroline, daughter of Jonah & Faith Root.  
 December: Rachel, daughter of Theodore & Sarah Lord.
- 1790
- February: Sylvia, daughter of David & Mercy Kneeland.  
 May: Demas, daughter of Joseph and Ruth Kneeland; Philena, daughter of Ichabod & Elizabeth Lord.  
 July: Appleton, son of Appleton & Sarah Fox.  
 September: Erastus, son of John & Elizabeth Ells.
- 1791
- December: Abigail, daughter of Theodore & Sarah Lord.
- 1792
- May: Lydia, daughter of David & Jerusha Skinner.  
 June: Nobles, son of Richard & Mary Hills.  
 July 8: Esther, daughter of Joseph & Betty Ingraham.  
 October: Howel, son of Jonah & Faith Root.  
 December: Sarah, daughter of Joseph & Ruth Kneeland.  
 December: Hannah, daughter of Daniel & Mehitable Judd.
- 1793
- January: Margery, daughter of Thomas 2nd & Mary Carrier; Roxanna, daughter of Ichabod & Elizabeth Lord.
- 1794
- : Sophia Barker or Barber, daughter of Samuel & Delight Finley.  
 June: Charles, son of David & Jerusha Skinner.  
 November: Polly, daughter of Richard & Mary Hills.
- 1795
- May: Hoel, daughter of Ichabod & Elizabeth Lord.  
 September: Sarah, daughter of Joseph & Betty Ingraham.
- 1796
- : Joanna, James, Larry, Jacob, children of Jacob and Joanna Mackall.  
 September: Demas, daughter of Joseph & Ruth Kneeland.  
 October: Rachel, daughter of Richard & Mary Hills.
- 1797
- : Lucretia, daughter of Ichabod & Elizabeth Lord.  
 April 15: Henry, son of Jacob & Joanna Mackall.
- 1798
- February: Laura, daughter of Jonah & Faith Root.
- 1799
- June: Bulkley, son of Ichabod & Betty Lord; Ozias, son of Richard & Mary Hills.  
 November 24: Sally, Cornelius, Jerusha Skinner, Eli, children of Cornelius & Sally Shepherd.  
 December 22: Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer & Ruth Coleman.
- 1800
- September: Ebenezer, son of Oliver & Sybil Skinner; Charlotte, daughter of William & Ruth Goff.
- 1803
- July 10: Then Jerusha Cartay was baptized.
- 1804
- September 5: Margaret Foot, daughter of Henry Bigelow.
- 1805
- September 9: Aaron Lathrop, son of Aaron Skinner; Chancy Kowles, son of Cornelius Shepherd and Sarah, his wife.  
 October 21: Jarvish Porter, son of Russel Lord.
- 1806
- : David, Erastus and Lucy, children of Frederick & Bethiah Phelps.
- 1807
- November: Erastus, son of Joseph & Elizabeth Kneeland; Solomon Buell, Patience Foote, Elizabeth, Henry, David Bigelow, Rhoda, Esther, children of Solomon & Patience Finley.  
 December 15: Aaron Lathrop, son of Aaron & Alice Skinner.
- 1808
- January 19: Ichabod Lord, Ralph, Hopy, Emily and Julia, children of David Skinner, Jr. & Hope, his wife.  
 June: Charles Lord, son of Cornelius & Sally Shepard.  
 July 27: Lucy Emily, daughter of Solomon & Patience Finley.
- 1807
- October 11: Prentiss Bulkley, son of David Skinner.
- 1808
- October 2: Eunice Taintor, daughter of Cornelius & Sally Shepard.
- 1809
- April 30: Epaphras, son of Frederick & Bethiah Phelps.  
 July 9: Samuel, son of Solomon & Patience Finley.
- 1810
- January 7: Mary Electa, daughter of David & Mary Skinner.

June 27: Mercy, Olive, Julia, Isaac Peters, Par-melia Philena, William Bradley, Eunice, children of Isaac & Mercy Carrier.

1811

December 1: Jemima, daughter of Isaac & Mercy Carrier.

1812

June: —, daughter of Roswell and Betsey West.

July 6: Caroline, daughter of David B & Betsey Ripley.

July 26: Loisa, daughter of David & Mary Skinner.

1813

August 15: William, son of Frederick & Bethiah Phelps.

September 12: Eunice, daughter of Isaac & Mercy Carrier.

September 19: James William, son of Cornelius & Sally Shepherd.

October 31: Caroline, daughter of David B & Betsey Ripley.

November 21: Sherman Crocker, son of George Lord; Noble Everett, son of George & Abigail Lord.

1815

July 23: Sophronia, daughter of Edward Root; Sally Maria, Giles Porter, Eben Russel, children of Eben & Sally Strong.

September 24: George Hinman, son of George & Abigail Lord.

1816

July: David, son of Isaac & Mercy Carrier.

October: —, son of Roswell & Jemima West.

August: Cynthia Williston, daughter of David B & Betsey Ripley.

November 17: Hezekiah William, son of Rufus & Elizabeth Davison.

December 8: Silence Ackley, Christopher C.

Potter, Lucy Cullom & Emeline Beach, all adults.

1817

April 13: Lydia Carrier, Anna Morgan, Lois Heading, adults.

June 22: Asa Bigelow and Olive Northam.

July 13: Sally, Roderick, Jerusha, Mary, Oliver, and William, children of Seth & Lydia Carrier.

July 21: Lucy, Ammi, Anna Joseph, Harriet, Philo and William, children of Joseph & Lois Carrier.

August 3: Eleanor, Jennet, Celinda, Penelope, Ansel McIntosh, children of Elisha & Sarah Ingramham.

August 31: Joseph, Emily, Oliver, Asaph, Benjamin, Edwin, Sylvester, children of Benjamin & Jerusha Root.

October 5: Adah Ann, Asa Williams, Sarah Freeman, Eli Lovejoy, Mary Buell, Paolo Ette, children of Asa Bigelow.

October 12: Angeline, Alfred Elizur, Jarvis Alonzo, Susan Adeline, Hannah Emeline, and George Freeman, children of Thadeus & Anna Morgan.

December 7: Ruth Carrier, Luvis Beach and Lucinda Curtis.

1818

May 24: Caroline, daughter of George & Abigail Lord.

June 7: Samuel Jones, son of Benjamin & Jerusha Root; William Henry, son of Elisha & Sarah Ingraham.

July 5: Jerusha, daughter of Eben & Sally Strong.

September 5: Charlotte, daughter of Isaac & Mercy Carrier.

1820

—, —, daughter of Oliver Northam.

August 27: Mary Ann, daughter of Eben & Sally Strong.

September 17: Hiram, Lucy Ann, Elizabeth Bevin, Amasa, Cyrus, Edmund and Gustavus, children of Edmund & Lucy West.

1821

April 29: Patience, daughter of George & Abigail Lord.

October 21: Henry, son of Edmund & Lucy West.

1824

October 10: Harriet, daughter of George & Abigail Lord.

October 21: Aaron Aurelius and Mary Isham, children of Mary Bigelow.

1827

April 9: Cook, son of Moseley & Harriet Talcott.

May second Tuesday: By Rev. J. A. Hemsted, Sarah Ann, Mary Jones, Asa Saunders, Polly Lemira, children of Elisha Ingraham, Sarah Jerusha, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Root.

1828

September: Frances Finette, daughter of Russell & Roxana Bigelow.

1830

June: Lee, son of Moseley & Harriet Talcott.

1831

October 2: John Franklin, son of Isaac P. Carrier.

October 16: William Wallace, son of Augustus & Emily Jones.

1833

April: Andrew Jackson, child of Emeline Welch.

July: Abigail, daughter of Mrs. Harriet Talcott; Daniel Ripley, son of Russell & Roxana Bigelow.

### BIBLE RECORD

#### RICHARDSON FAMILY

Craven County, North Carolina

Certified Copy from old Bible owned by G. Tull Richardson, "Bellair," R.F.D., New Bern, N. C.

#### THE NEW TESTAMENT OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST

Translated out of the

Original Greek and with the Former Translations

Diligently compared and Revised

By His Majesty's Special Command.

Appointed to be read in Churches

(Seal)

OXFORD

Printed by W. Jackson and A. Hamilton, Printers to the University and sold by W. Dawson, at the Oxford Bible Warehouse, in Paternoster Row, London, 1789.

### CUM PRIVILEGIO

(On first page of handwritten entries).

Valentine Richardson of Andrew Richardson and Elizabeth, his wife, was born December 2nd, 1790.

Elizabeth Richardson, daughter of Andrew Richardson and Elizabeth, his wife, was born March 12th, 1793. Died May 23rd, 1800.

Richard & Redding Richardson, sons of Andrew Richardson and Elizabeth, his wife, was born March 18th, 1795. Redding died November 13th, 1815. Richard died the 29th May, 1835.

Hiser Richardson, son of Andrew Richardson and Elizabeth, his wife, was born July 19th, 1797. Died November 4th, 1801.

Elizabeth Richardson, daughter of Andrew Richardson and Elizabeth, his wife, was born May 31, 1800.

Andrew Hiser Richardson, son of Andrew Richardson and Elizabeth, his wife, was born March 14th, 1802.

Hiser Richardson, son of Andrew Richardson and Elizabeth, his wife, was born January 11th, 1804.

William Hiser Richardson, son of Andrew Richardson and Elizabeth, his wife, was born March 18, 1806.

(On second page of entries)

John H. Richardson, son of Andrew Richardson and Elizabeth, his wife, was born in the year of our Lord, 1808, and on the 9th day of June. Sabra Richardson, daughter of Andrew Richardson and Elizabeth, his wife, was born 21st March, 1812.

John W. S. McCoy, son of Gideon McCoy, was born December 25th, 1807.

(On third page of entries)

Andrew Richardson and Elizabeth, his wife, were married the 23rd December, 1787.

Andrew Richardson died the 15th October, 1817. Hiser Richardson departed this life the 14th day of February, 1821, aged 17 years one month and three days.

Valentine Richardson departed this life Monday, the 18th February, 1822, at 5 o'clock A. M.

Beneter, wife of Valentine Richardson departed this life Saturday, September 13, 1817, at 5 p. m., aged 26 years 1 month and 13 days.

(On fourth page of entries)

Valentine Richardson was married to Beneter Heath of New Bern, November 7, 1811.

Jane Edna Richardson, daughter of Valentine Richardson and Beneter Richardson, was born November 5, 1813, 9 p. m.

Redding Andrew Richardson, son of Valentine Richardson and Beneter, was born April 30, 1817.

Susan Coward, daughter of John Coward and Ceily Coward was born June 27th, 1805.

Richard Richardson and Susan, his wife, were married the 3rd November, 1822.

Celia Elizabeth Richardson, daughter of Richard and Susan Richardson, was born the twenty sixth 26th of August, 1823, one thousand eight

hundred and twenty three. Died February 13th, 1847.

Richard Richardson departed this life May the 29th, 1835, on Friday at 1 o'clock p. m.

(On fifth page of entries)

Elizabeth Richardson and John L. Durand were married on the 18th day of January, 1818.

Caroline Richardson Durand, daughter of John L. Durand and Elizabeth, his wife, was born on the 13th day of February, 1819.

Eliza Ann Durand, daughter of John L. Durand and Elizabeth, his wife, was born 11th day of July, A.D., 1821.

Mary Jane Fletcher Kent, daughter of Jos. Kent and Sabra Kent, was born August 7th, 1832.

(On sixth page of entries)

Sarah Goslin, daughter of John Goslin and Sarah, his wife, was born the 21 of November, 1810. William H. Richardson and Sarah Goslin was married the 30 of October, 1828.

John Goslin Richardson, son of Wm. H. Richardson and Sarah, his wife, was born the 1 of January, 1830. Jno. G. Richardson died the 7th of August, 1832 9 o'clock in the morning.

William Andrew Richardson, son of Wm. H. Richardson and Sarah, his wife, was born the 2 of November, 1831.

Eliza Durand, daughter of Andrew and Mary Richardson, was born on the 5th May, A. D., 1836. Departed this life the 8th June A. D. 1837.

A. H. Richardson and Mary A. Brugman was married on the 13th August, 1835.

(On seventh page of entries)

Mathew Matthews and Jane Edna Richardson were married October the 1st, 1834.

John H. Richardson and Penelope Bogey was married on Wednesday the first of February, 1837—Feby 1st, 1837.

James Thomas, son of M. Matthews and Jane Edna, was born the 20th of September, 1837.

Mary Eliza Matthews, daughter of M. Matthews and Jane Edna was born the 20th of March, 1836.

Jno. Goslin, son of William Richardson and Sarah, his wife, was born the 21st of July, 1833.

Sarah Eliza, daughter of William and Sarah Richardson, was born the 12th of May, 1835.

Edmund H. Grant and Celia E. Richardson was married on the 30th day 1839.

Caroline Durand, daughter of William and Sarah Richardson, was born the 29th day of January, 1837.

Edward B. Grant was born Nov. 9th, 1822.

\* \* \*

### Queries

**Hopkins**—My gr-grandfather, George Hopkins, was son of John Hopkins and Mary, his wife. What was her maiden name? When were they b., m., d.? Where did they reside? Did they have other ch?

George was b. at East Greenwich, R. I., in 1750 and d. at Plainfield, Conn., Jan. 24, 1829. He served as pvt. in Rev. Apr. 7, 1777, to date of disch., Apr. 7, 1780. He m. Nancy Ann Davis (m. date unknown.) She was b. in West Greenwich, R. I., 1754. Death date unknown. They

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had a son, Frederick. Did they have other ch.?

Frederick was b. Dec. 20, 1776, and d. July 12, 1847, at Norwich, N. Y. Place of b. and m. date unknown. He m. Polly Bisbee, b. Oct. 18, 1792, and d. Oct. 1, 1844, at Norwich. After her death Frederick m. Polly Thrall. (Can find nothing about her.)

Frederick and Polly were par. of 10 ch.: Frederick Bisbee, b. 8-28-1818, d. 11-28-1900; Mary Lauana, b. 6-9-1820, d. 7-23-1880; Sarah Jenette, b. 10-24-1822, d. 12-22-1899; Julia Ann, b. 10-19-1824, d. 4-8-1880; Martha, b. 8-13-1826, d. 3-? 1915; Emma Elizabeth, b. 7-22-1828, d. 4-17-1925; Abby Cordelia (my gr.mother), b. 8-5-1830, d. 11-24-1918; Samuel Arnold, b. 7-24-1832, d. 3-15-1907; William Davis, b. 11-19-1834, d. 10-? 1909; Harriet Angeline, b. 3-7-1837, d. 5-15-1861. All 10 ch. were born at Norwich, and with exec. of Abby Cordelia, who m. Dr. Wm. N. Hodges and d. at Belleville, Kan., they d. in N. Y. State.—Mrs. Agnes Hodges Tolbert, Rt. 2, Box 62, Belleville, Kan.

**Biddle**—Would like inf. abt. Andrew Biddle, Sr., comm. 1st Lieut. from Md. June 22, 1778; went to Bedford Co., Pa., abt. 1800. Authorities differ as to whether he was son of George Biddle, b. Germany ca. 1648 or Wm. Biddle, Sr., gr.son of John and Mary Biddle of Cecil Co., Md., who settled there 1687. Esp. interested also in Andrew, Jr. b. 1772; m. Margaret Schoenfelt.—Mrs. Thor Jager, 235 N. Belmont, Wichita 8, Kan.

**Broach**—George Broach, b. Sept. 14, 1768, in Va.; m. (1) — and had son, Richard, who was living in Middlesex Co., Va., when he relinquished his share of his father's estate in favor of bro. James. (Henry Co., Tenn., Deed Book H, p. 177); m. (2) Jane —, b. Mar. 18, 1782, in N. C., d. Nov. 5, 1855. George d. Oct. 24, 1842.

Ch. of George and Jane: James Henry, b. Jan. 31, 1804, d. Oct. 22, 1890; Nancy B. Sinclair, b. Feb. 13, 1805; George, b. Mar. 5, 1807, d. Nov. 29, 1880; Susan, b. Apr. 1, 1809, d. Oct. 13, 1888; Mary, b. Aug. 8, 1811, d. July 24, 1814; William H., b. Apr. 20, 1813, d. Oct. 10, 1847; Sidney S., b. Dec. 29, 1815, d. Oct. 2, 1854; Basley, b. Aug. 26, 1818; Green, b. Sept. 22, 1820, d. 19—; Ira, b. Mar. 29, 1827, d. Dec. 31, 1893.

Wish par. of both Jane and George; any Rev. ser. on either side.—Mrs. Foreman Graham, 308 S. 4th St., Murray, Ky.

**Griffith-La Rue**—I am seeking light on fam. of Alexander Griffith, of Hancock Co., W. Va. A dau. m. George Washington La Rue at Hollidays Cove abt. 1847. These were my gr-grandparents and migrated to Iowa and Mo. soon after they m. Family trad. says the dau. was a cousin of Jefferson Davis. How? Can anyone trace this family back to the Welsh tract in Del., settled abt. 1703? What was family name of the mother of G. W. La Rue, wife of Jacob La Rue, of what is now Pleasants Co., W. Va.? Was it Reynolds? What connection did the Black and Wells families have with the La Rue or Griffith families? I have inherited a large stone jar which fam. trad. says was "Grandma Black's" and was brought from Wales, but I need more inf. on these fam. Was there any Rev. ser. on which I might establish a lineage

rec. for my mother, a gr.dau. of George W. La Rue? Wife of this La Rue was Anne Wells Griffith.—Mrs. Olen C. Shaw, 5405 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington 11, D. C.

**Cass-Brown-Hicks (Hix)**—Dea. John Cass, 1717-1802, and wife, Alice (Brown), who d. abt. 1795, had Joel, b. 11-22-1757, in Rehoboth, Mass. He m. 1-24-1779, at Richmond, N. H., Lydia, dau. of Dea. Ephraim Hix (Hicks).

Joel and Lydia Cass were par. of John, 1779; Alice, 1781; Mary, 1783; Ephraim, 1785, m. Experience; Lydia, 1787; Joel, 1789; Eunice, 1792; and David, 1800, m. 1) Reba Wickham and 2) Ann Crossman. Was David son of a 2nd wife, and not son of Lydia?

Want date and place of d. of Joel, and dates and locations of b. and d. of Lydia and her anc., esp. her mother's name. Joel was of Richmond, N. H., and in 1802 of Otsego, N. Y. Also want names of wives and husbands of ch.—Miss Rose May Turner, 5524 Blaisdell Ave., Minneapolis 19, Minn.

**Ellington**—Trying to find whom Sarah Ellington, dau. of David Ellington and wife Martha, m. David Ellington's will was prob. in Amelia Co., Va., 1773. Martha d. in Lunenburg Co., Va., 1782.

Also who did Sarah Ellington, dau. of Daniel Ellington, m.? This Salley Ellington was b. May 25, 1770, according to Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, Vol. 10. I think this was in Prince George Co., Va.

I have been told by a member of the Barber fam. that the mother of my gr.father, John Babers, was a Miss Ellington. Will app. help in trying to find maiden name of my gr.father's mother.—Mrs. J. E. O'Donnell, 2769 Larkspur Ave., Baton Rouge 7, La.

**Pope-Sharlah-Henry**—Peter Pope, b. 2-20-1770, m. 6-19-1791, Modeulah Sharlah, b. 3-25-1771. Peter d. 7-11-1843. Rec. in old Bible now in Castown, O. No places given. Ch.: Mary b. 1792, John, Katherine, Jacob & Elizabeth (twins), b. 10-28-1798, John, Peter, George, Polly, Sallie, Peggy, James & Nannie (twins), Anthony, Mahala, Milly Ann b. 5-7-1818.

From Harrison Co., Ky., Church rec., Peter Pope m. Agnes Beaton, b. 1803, by John Pope in 1838. Elizabeth Pope m. George Henry 2-19-1824. George Henry witness to will of John Pope 1841, in which he mentions property in Greenfield, Hancock Co., Ind. Want proof of par. of George Henry and place and date of b. and proof of par. and birthplace of Peter Pope and Modeulah, his 1st. wife.—Mrs. Marie Henry Spires, Box 363, Ulysses, Kan.

**Ferrier**—Who was James Ferrier, supp. b. in Pa., and killed in War Bet. States? Enlisted from Minn. or Iowa? Had son, James, b. May 14, 1840, d. Mar. 27, 1925, buried Pacific Grove, Cal. Who were his par. and from where? Wife's name may have been Rose Wilkinson. Who was she, where b., etc.? She supp. m. 2) a Van Alstyne (spelling?), and buried in Roseland, Ind.—Lois L. Williams, 549½ Germania St., Eau Claire, Wis.

**Dexter**—Elijah Dexter listed in N. Y. 1790 Census at Hoosick Town. Had son, Elijah, who m. Lucy Carpenter of Coventry, Conn., 1813, and sd. to have moved to Cambridge, N. Y. Their

ch.: Miles, b. 1814; Sophronia, b. 1816; Clark, b. 1818; Cynthia, b. 1820; Lucy, b. 1823; Smith, b. 1826; George, b. 1829; Harriet, b. 1832. Want inf. about Elijah's and their anc.—Grace E. Dexter, 1502 Belmont Court, Urbana, Ill.

**Campbell-Jones**—Who were par. of Peter Lyle Campbell, b. May 18, 1799; d. Aug. 19, 1879, Rushville, Schuyler Co., Ill.? He m. Agnes Jones, dau. of Oliver Jones. She was b. July 6, 1801; d. Apr. 18, 1885, in Rushville. They had 12 ch., among them: Stephen, Abigail Waid, Margaret Vaughan, George Washington, Rebecca Phillips, Agnes Stover, Mary Sellers, Peter L., Jr., Thomas, Ruth Hindman, all b. in Ohio exc. last who was b. in Ill.

Peter L. Campbell was b. in Va. (where?) and moved with his par. (names?) abt. 1800 and settled on west bank of Ohio River (where?). Later they "wandered" to Richland Co., Ohio. They must have m. abt. 1820, but can find no rec. I find Peter L. Campbell in 1829 as clerk of an election in Green Twp., Richland Co., now Ashland Co., O. He is listed in 1830 census, same place, with five ch. He bought land there in 1834 and sold it in 1835. In 1844 he took his family to Ill. and settled on a farm near Rushville where he lived the rest of his life.

Agnes Jones, b. July 6, 1801, in Pa. (where?); who was her mother, and the mother's par.; and who were par. of her father, Oliver Jones? Where in Pa. did Oliver come from? I find him listed in 1820 Census of Wooster Twp., Wayne Co., O., aged over 45, his wife over 45, and the ff. ch.: 1 male 10-16; 2 males under 10; 2 females 16-26; 2 females under 10. From Wooster court house I have m. license for Oliver Jones and Hannah Pumroy, June 7, 1827. This may have been a son of first Oliver Jones.—Mrs. Harold A. Cook, 434 Seminole Dr., Erie, Pa.

**Rutledge-Hodgkin-Gaines-Martin-Winburn**—John Rutledge lived in either Va. or N. C. His son, James, b. Dec. 14, 1838, m. Nancy Hodgkin, b. Sept. 21, 1818. Their son, Philip, m. Martha Gaines. Their dau. Elizabeth, m. T. Q. Martin of Clarks Co., Ky. Martha Gaines was dau. of Thomas Gaines, m. to Harriet Winburn Feb. 14, 1844, who was dau. of John Veal Winburn and Jane Burgin Winburn, m. Feb. 2, 1818. Will app. inf.—Mrs. John McFaddin, High St., Rockville, Ind.

**Dalton-Gilbert-Shelton-Sharp**—Coleman Jefferson Dalton, b. June 29, 1830, at Stuart, formerly called Five Forks, Va., Patrick Co., son of Coleman Dalton and Dolly Shelton. He farmed in Va. and served as pvt., Co. D, Reg. 12, Va. Inf., Confederate Army, 1862-65. He m. Lavina Gilbert, dau. of Samuel Gilbert and Lucy Sharp, who was b. July, 1840, Stuart. They moved to Deertrail, Colo., 1880, and to Boulder, Colo., 1882, where Coleman d. in Jan. 1926, and Lavina d. March, 1926. Would like data on Coleman Dalton, Dolly Shelton, Samuel Gilbert and Lucy Sharp, with anc.—Mrs. Robert L. Dalton, 908 University Ave., Boulder, Colo.

**Cockburn (Coburn)-Cantrell**—Canney Cockburn (Coburn), b. 6-23-1803, d. 1-24-1842; m. Lucinda Cantrell, b. 6-25-1810, d. 7-30-1895, on 6-15-1826, in Lauderdale Co., Ala., where they d. Ch. were: Nancy, 1828-1836; Headley, 1830-1873; Louisa, 1832-1833; John, 1834-1888; Mc-

Kinley, 1836-1854; Seleta, 1839-?; and Canney, 1842-1867. Lucinda's par. were John Cantrell, d. 10-4-1836, and Mary, b. 12-29-1771, d. 9-8-1847. She later m. a Mr. Hays. Would like Cockburn and Cantrell anc.—Mrs. A. T. Call, Rt. 2, Florence, Ala.

**Brothers-Graham-Steel-Byers**—Joseph Brothers, Sr., b. (?) d. 1-6-1838; m. Jaine (Jane) Graham, b. 5-19-1773, d. 5-1808. Joseph Brothers, Jr., son of Joseph, Sr., and Jaine Graham, b. 2-31-1801, d. 6-24-1880, m. 3-25-1828, to Catherine Steel, b. 11-10-1809, d. 10-12-1893, who was dau. of Paul Steel, b. 7-1767, d. 12-6-1848, m. 7-24-1795, to Sarah Byers, b. (?), d. 1-4-1832, dau. of Jacob Byers, d. abt. 1801, and wife, Nancy Byers, b. (?), d. (?). Who were par. of Joseph Brothers, Sr., Jane Graham, Paul Steel, Jacob Byers and Nancy Byers? Also want dates, etc.—Mrs. P. L. Crape, Knox, Pa.

**Bracken-Gallaher**—Washington Lafayette Bracken was b. in Tenn., son of John Bracken, we think. He had bro. Martin. Went to Ala. while quite young. Trad. is that John was killed on way from Town Creek, Ala., to Tuscumbia, with trunkful of money he had planned to put in Tuscumbia bank. Money was stolen from him. Is this true? Where in Tenn. did John live? Did he come from S. C.? Washington L. Bracken m. Nancy Gallaher, dau. of Wm. Clint Gallaher, who was b. in Tenn. His wife was named Sarah, b. in S. C. What was her maiden name? It is thought John Bracken may have been from McMinnville, Tenn.—Mrs. Susie Norwood Pickens, Box 361, Jefferson City, Tenn.

**Copeland-Jackson**—William Copeland of Pa., m. Mary Main, who was b. Jan. 19, 1780, d. Dec. 20, 1866, Shelby Co., Ind., buried Winchester Cem., 6 mi. from Shelbyville and 25 mi. from Indianapolis. They had 10 ch.: 1) Margaret m. Daniel Dragstrin, Wanesville, Ill., had dau. Eliza and son Rolly. Eliza m. — Tenny; had dau. Alice and son Charles. Alice m. Judge Ingham, Bloomington, Ill.

2) Eliza, m. — Maple. 3) Nancy, m. — Chandler, had son William. 4) Susan, m. Lee Masters. 5) Esther, b. Oct. 22, 1816, d. Aug. 4, 1884, Rawleyville, Iowa, m. Aug. 1840, Wm. Joseph Jackson, b. Jan. 11, 1818, Hamilton Co., O., d. Dec. 8, 1890, Villisca, Iowa (my gr.-gr.-parents). 6) Polly, m. Lee. She was b. Sept. 14, 1800, d. Aug. 21, 1887. 7) Julia, m. — Johnson. 8) William. 9) Edward. 10) Caleb, killed in Mexican War.

Above inf. in letter written by Mary Jackson Spaulding Apr. 10, 1923, to her bro., Allison Jackson of El Reno, Tex., after ret. from fam. reunion in Shelbyville. Mary Jackson Spaulding (m. g. g. aunt) was b. in Shelby Co., Ind., Aug. 28, 1841, m. (2) Elias Spaulding and d. Mar. 21, 1936, at Villisca, where she had lived many years.—Mrs. R. T. Helvey, 240 Coffeen Ave., Sheridan, Wyo.

**White-Phillips**—Capt. John S. White, b. 1751 in Amelia Co., Va. After Rev. moved his family to Tenn., settling in what is now White Co. (Co. named for him.) He and his wife and several ch. buried in old cem. in Hickory Valley, Tenn. M. Martha Phillips. Want names of John's parents, also inf. on Nancy Phillips.—Mrs. Sam L. Randlett, 130 W. 8th St., Dallas, Tex.

**Chamberlain-Gray**—Samuel Chamberlain and his wife were b. in N. J., of German anc. They had dau., Ann, b. Oct., 1803, who m. Frederick Gray, in Warren Co., O. Who were Samuel's par. and did his father serve in Rev.? What was his wife's maiden name?

Frederick Gray moved from N. J. to Ohio, later to Miami Co. Fam. rec. give his par. as Henry and Elizabeth Gray, but Miami Co. history gives his father as Frederick. Which is correct? Did he serve in Rev.? Frederick Gray and Ann Chamberlain were m. Jan. 6, 1820. They had Joseph W., Hannah Jane, b. 1826, and other ch.—Mrs. R. J. Warner, 501 N. Galloway St., Xenia, O.

**Davis-Miller-Liddell**—John D. Davis, b. July 27, 1816, Jefferson Co., Tenn., son of Andrew and Mary Orton Davis, of S. C. and N. C. respt.; m. Aug. 12, 1847, in Miss. Margaret Caralyn Miller, b. Oct. 25, 1825, in Ga. Margaret's mother was a Liddell. Was the Wm. Miller, Pvt. # 3780, from Ga., June 24, 1833—Jan. 14, 1837 (D.A.R. Magazine, July, 1950) her father? Does his original pension application list wife or Ga. County? What are names of Margaret's parents?—Mrs. Charlotte Davis Parrott, 2821 George's Lane, Alexandria, La.

**Huddleston-Seal-Adams**—Josiah Dunn Huddleston, b. Aug. 8, 1782, prob. Grainger Co., Tenn., d. Sept. 7, 1865, Plymouth, Hancock Co., Ill. M. (when and where?) Winah Seal, b. Sept. 11, 1787 (where?), d. July 27, 1844, Jasper Co., Mo. Who were their par.?

Thomas Adams, b. Nov. 16, 1768 (where?), d. Apr. 17, 1851, Hancock Co., Ill. Wife Anna—?, b. Feb. 14, 1773 (where?), d. Aug. 17, 1848, Jasper Co., Mo. Their daughter, Anna B.—Adams, b. Oct. 4, 1821 (where?) in Ohio, d. Nov. 7, 1876, Hancock Co., m. Josiah Madison Huddleston, son of Josiah Dunn Huddleston. Des. names of parents of above.—Evangeline L. Halleck, 5316 Loma Linda Ave., Hollywood 27, Cal.

**Bradstreet-Dudley-Pierson-Loofborow-Davenport-Wooley**—Would like to corr. with those doing research on ff. lines, with which I am connected: Gov. Simeon Bradstreet of Salem and Andover, Mass.; Gov. Thomas Dudley, of same places; Abraham Pierson, early settler of Newark, N. J., the Loofborow line of N. J.; and the Rev. John Davenport, whose wife was Elizabeth Wooley. These lines all go into England, but they came to America in early 16th century. I have done some research on them and have pedigree chart from Governor Bradstreet, but desire more data and their families. Would app. inf.—Mrs. Grace H. Peterson, 1287 24th St., Ogden, Utah.

**Gatewood-Pilcher**—Averilla Gatewood, b. May 12, 1804, Ky. (where?), d. Aug. 28, 1870, Fayette Co., Ill., m. Dec. 19, 1820, at New Castle, Henry Co., Ky., Winslow Pilcher. Her par. were prob. Thomas A. and Margaret Gatewood. Thomas A. Gatewood d. Fayette Co., Ill., Sept. 11, 1856, aged 71 or 81, and wife Margaret d. same place, 1857, aged 74 yrs. Need dates and places of b. and m. for Averilla's parents, and any early family inf. Is there Rev. anc. in the family? Daniel Boone and General

Joe Davis said to be Averilla's cousins.—Mrs. H. W. Dickes, 4003 Ivy St., East Chicago, Ind.

### MY FAMILY TREE

When I brouse 'mid the limbs  
Of my family tree,  
I am proud of the folks  
Who were there before me.  
I have great respect  
For the parsons four,  
For the hardworking teachers,  
A dozen or more.  
One was a statesman  
Of honest renown,  
But I'm glad that one  
Was a circus Clown!

—Helen Davis Wilson,  
Wichita, Kansas  
Former Regent, Sarah Harrison  
Chapter, Blackwell, Oklahoma

**GENEALOGICAL GUIDE: Master Index of Genealogy in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, Volumes 1-84, 1892-1950**, compiled by Elizabeth Benton Chapter, D. A. R., of Kansas City, under Chairmanship of Mrs. Muriel Loveland MacFarlane, 1608 West 37th St., Kansas City 2, Mo., and published by the D. A. R. Magazine, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 137 pages. Cloth stiff-back cover, \$5 postpaid; paper binding, \$4 postpaid.

This composite index of all genealogical material printed in the D. A. R. Magazines for 59 years includes 39,000 references, some names having as many as 200 references, thus forming a very valuable reference book for genealogists, historians and others interested in family lines. It should prove especially valuable in providing information for applications of prospective new D. A. R. members.

More than forty Kansas City members of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter worked tirelessly for several months in compiling this unique genealogical guide. Under the efficient leadership of Mrs. Muriel L. (Omie P.) MacFarlane, with the cooperation of Mrs. Frank S. Forman, Chapter Regent, the members deserve much credit and praise for their outstanding service to the National Society and the public in general.

The book has received high praise from numerous Librarians, some of whom declare it should be in every library throughout the country. For many years much of the splendid genealogical material published in our Magazine was "lost," but this Guide will serve to bring it to the forefront and help make it available in the present and future.

Printed two columns to the page, 10 by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches in size, it is bound attractively in D. A. R. blue, paper or cloth, with the D. A. R. Insignia. The Chapter has the Magazine's thanks and appreciation for their excellent project, and the book is recommended for members and others interested in genealogy. Back copies of the Magazine desired for the references may be bought at 35 cents each from the Magazine Office.

# Department of the Treasurer General

## D. A. R. Membership

STATE	Number of Chapters	Membership as of November 1, 1951		
		Chapter	At Large	Total
ALABAMA.....	54	2,301	24	2,325
ALASKA.....	1	20	1	21
ARIZONA.....	7	454	17	471
ARKANSAS.....	27	1,215	22	1,237
CALIFORNIA.....	118	6,330	242	6,572
CANAL ZONE.....	1	57		57
COLORADO.....	34	2,383	26	2,409
CONNECTICUT.....	57	5,138	36	5,174
DELAWARE.....	8	383	17	400
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	60	3,812	91	3,903
FLORIDA.....	49	3,581	66	3,647
GEORGIA.....	87	5,755	30	5,785
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.....	2	157	3	160
IDAHO.....	10	457	4	461
ILLINOIS.....	113	8,940	114	9,054
INDIANA.....	91	6,534	63	6,597
IOWA.....	90	4,433	36	4,469
KANSAS.....	61	3,290	28	3,318
KENTUCKY.....	66	4,092	33	4,125
LOUISIANA.....	33	1,816	12	1,828
MAINE.....	37	2,096	14	2,110
MARYLAND.....	33	1,771	44	1,815
MASSACHUSETTS.....	105	5,846	77	5,923
MICHIGAN.....	62	4,548	51	4,599
MINNESOTA.....	46	1,981	22	2,003
MISSISSIPPI.....	39	2,256	41	2,297
MISSOURI.....	87	4,941	39	4,980
MONTANA.....	13	669	7	676
NEBRASKA.....	44	2,246	22	2,268
NEVADA.....	5	168	3	171
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	37	1,947	7	1,954
NEW JERSEY.....	83	5,378	97	5,475
NEW MEXICO.....	11	571	5	576
NEW YORK.....	176	14,569	268	14,837
NORTH CAROLINA.....	81	4,187	63	4,250
NORTH DAKOTA.....	9	284	13	297
OHIO.....	123	8,666	82	8,748
OKLAHOMA.....	38	2,091	27	2,118
OREGON.....	30	1,243	4	1,247
PENNSYLVANIA.....	133	12,569	102	12,671
PUERTO RICO.....	1	29		29
RHODE ISLAND.....	23	1,114	5	1,119
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	55	2,563	59	2,622
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	14	408	4	412
TENNESSEE.....	83	3,814	41	3,855
TEXAS.....	81	6,011	110	6,121
UTAH.....	2	193	7	200
VERMONT.....	31	1,402	6	1,408
VIRGINIA.....	87	4,890	125	5,015
WASHINGTON.....	38	1,923	50	1,973
WEST VIRGINIA.....	44	3,250	20	3,270
WISCONSIN.....	46	2,206	21	2,227
WYOMING.....	9	398	18	416
FOREIGN: CHINA.....	1	31		31
CUBA.....	1	64		64
ENGLAND.....	1	33		33
FRANCE.....	2	72		72
ITALY.....	1	28		28
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.....	1	30		30
AT LARGE.....			24	24
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,682</b>	<b>167,634</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>169,977</b>

# South Carolina

BY MARGARET BABCOCK MERIWETHER, *Assistant*

South Caroliniana Library, University of S. C.

A LIBRARY wholly devoted to the interests of a single State makes a fine window through which to view that State's past and present. This old building on the campus—the general library of the college for a century—for the past ten years has housed only the University's growing collection of printed and manuscript material relating to South Carolina. In the early 1900's, all the special State books were concentrated in one small alcove. They gradually increased beyond those narrow bounds, and were moved to a large room on the third floor. Now the whole big library is overflowing with Caroliniana.

So has the State grown, in the scope of its occupations and enthusiasms, and in its means for improving its great natural resources: the people and their possessions.

It is easy to follow our history in a rapid progress from department to department and shelf to shelf of the Caroliniana collections. The Indians' stone weapons and pottery, and the rusted broad-axe and musket of the pioneers, which banished the forests and the Indians of original South Carolina, are more eloquent and instructive than any written and printed record. The early descriptive pamphlets written to encourage colonists to come to these shores are strikingly like present-day publications luring tourists, manufacturers, and home-seekers to the state. Our "genial climate, varied topography, mighty rivers and generous soil" are still here, even though the mighty rivers have swept a goodly share of the generous soil into the Atlantic.

The ship's bell from the Revolutionary frigate "South Carolina," and old color-prints of naval encounters with the British in two wars; engravings of Moultrie, Marion, Sumter, the Rutledges and Pinkneys, with packets of their letters and those of many less celebrated but no less patriotic men and women, all illuminate the printed histories of the foundation of the State and the Union. The story of spreading population, the growth of new towns and counties

in the middle and Up-Country, and the removal of the capitol from Charleston in the Low Country to central Columbia, is told in the library's fine collection of early church records, country store ledgers, plantation account books recording annual harvests bringing in many thousands of dollars, and inventories summing up in a few lines the modest property of small farmers and artisans. Our museum has a rail of the old South Carolina Railway, the first successful one in America, and a part of one of the old canal boats which preceded the steam cars as inland transportation. We could have had one of the earliest cotton gins in the state if we had had shelf room for it!

Perhaps nothing brings back more vividly these early, flourishing years than the great folio volumes of Mark Catesby's *Natural History of Carolina* (1754), and Robert Mills' *Atlas of South Carolina* (1826). Catesby's brilliant birds, fishes and reptiles, and the duller-hued animals among bright foliage and flowers (the buffalo, under a pink locust tree, even then about to vanish from our sight) speak of a country rich beyond belief in natural bounty. Mills' neat, careful maps demonstrate more clearly than narrative or description, the filling up of the big, once empty districts, with English, French, Scotch-Irish and German names, encroaching upon the wild, original nomenclature of the changeless Indian rivers: Santee, Wateree, Pee dee, Congaree, Waccamaw, Saluda. His maps show, too, the stability of South Carolina's population: where a farm, saw-mill or cross-roads store was marked with a family name in 1826, descendants of that name are still likely to be found in 1952.

From the walls of the library look down many grave-eyed portraits of statesmen, clergy, lawyers, soldiers and teachers who have made themselves and the State famous. Nowhere in America, unless in Virginia, has public service been so dedicated to the individual State as in South Carolina. State—  
*(Continued on page 189)*

*Dedicated to*

**MRS. ROBERT KING WISE  
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE REGENT  
(1949-1952)**

In appreciation for her loyalty and patriotism, her leadership and outstanding work in D.A.R. and civic activities and her noteworthy achievements which reflect honor upon her co-patriots, her Chapter and her State.

*Contributed by*

**COLUMBIA CHAPTER D.A.R.  
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA  
(Mrs. Wise's Chapter)**

---

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

South Carolina is one of the original States of the American Union. Temporarily occupied first by the Spanish and then by the French, it was finally settled by the English who located their first colony at Charles Town (now Charleston) in 1670.

Both the State and its oldest town derive their names from that of the sovereign of England at this time, King Charles II. Later, when the South Carolinians united with other Americans in the War for Independence, the State acquired its nickname—the Palmetto State—from the fact that the fort on Sullivan's Island which repulsed the British fleet in 1776 was built of sand and logs of the palmetto tree. The service rendered by the palmetto on this occasion is also commemorated in the flag and in the seal now in use in the State.

Through its fifty years as a proprietary province and a period of approximately the same duration under the direct rule of the crown, South Carolina became the home of a variety of people. From the British Isles came not only the English but also the Scotch Irish, the Welsh, and the Scots. From Europe came the French, the Swiss, and the German; and so constantly did these white settlers draw upon the continent of Africa for plantation laborers that their own number was exceeded by that of the Negroes. Gradually these people occupied the lands of the Low Country and then advanced into the inviting country of the interior. After the Revolution many were ready to move on into Georgia, Alabama, and eventually even into Texas. Meanwhile immigration to the State declined, and today its people are as homogeneous as any group in the United States.

Until recently a predominantly agricultural state, producing the great staple crops of rice, indigo, cotton, and tobacco, South Carolina is now developing a balanced economy. Since the 1920's the value of its manufactures has exceeded that of its agricultural products, and its mills are employing more and more of its people. Typically American and thoroughly resourceful, these people look to the future with more than the customary confidence.

*Honoring . . .*

Mrs. Robert King Wise in grateful recognition of the inspired guidance and great service rendered the Society as State Regent.

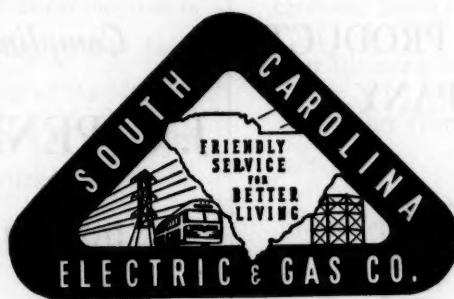
By the **SOUTH CAROLINA STATE SOCIETY**  
**N. S. D. A. R.**

**COLUMBIA  
COLLEGE**

COLUMBIA  
SOUTH CAROLINA

*"A Distinctively  
Christian College"  
for Girls*

Founded in 1854



This is a symbol of service . . . wherever you see it in the 23 counties we serve in South Carolina, it means adequate, dependable electric, gas, and transportation facilities . . . owned and operated by a tax-paying, business-managed utility . . . friendly service for better living.

## CRUSHED GRANITE

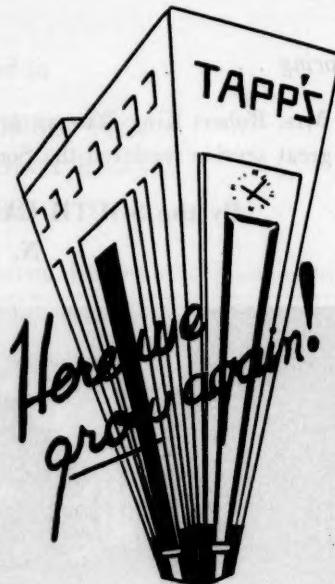
**THE WESTON & BROOKER  
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Offices at  
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3330 Vineville Ave.  
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PLANTS  
Columbia, South Carolina  
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Granite Hill, Georgia

**PET DAIRY PRODUCTS  
COMPANY**

Columbia, South Carolina



*Adding two new floors for your shopping convenience*

**TAPP'S, Columbia, S. C.**

*Compliments of*  
**J. C. PENNEY CO.**

**I632 Main St.**  
**Columbia, South Carolina**

*"Always First Quality"*

*Complimenting the*

**DAUGHTERS OF THE  
AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

**South Carolina Ash Trays**

**\$1 each**

**South Carolina Plates**

**\$2 each**

**MOORE'S GIFT SHOP**

**715 Harden Street**

**Columbia, South Carolina**

Doing what one *PLEASES* may not be good for many people; but being *ABLE* to do so, is one of the blessings of freedom. Be wary of any system that denies this privilege.

**CAPITAL LIFE AND HEALTH  
INSURANCE CO.**

**COLUMBIA, S. C.**

**Lester L. Bates, President**

**In COLUMBIA, S. C.**



**HOTEL**

***Wade Hampton***

**SOUTH CAROLINA'S ONLY  
100% AIR CONDITIONED  
HOTEL**

**AN AFFILIATED NATIONAL HOTEL**

Licensed SANITONE cleaners

Fur Cleaning and Storage in

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*Complete Laundry Service*

**MASTER CLEANERS**

1907 Blossom St., Phone 4-1618

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**Leon Cooper**

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**SYLVAN BROTHERS***Jewelers and Diamond Merchants*1500 Main Street  
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Goes Forward With South Carolina

Your Headquarters — **MIRRORS** — Libby-Owens-Ford — **GLASS**  
There's a Binswanger Branch Near You — Call on Them—No Obligation!**BINSWANGER & CO.**  
Founded 1872  
IncorporatedRichmond — Memphis — Houston — Dallas — New Orleans — Ft. Worth — Beaumont — Austin  
Port Arthur — Columbia — Greensboro — Macon — Florence — Danville — Shreveport**Colonial Stores***Serving the South with Greater Food Values**Compliments***RUFF HARDWARE COMPANY**

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*Everything in Hardware**Also**The Best in Housewares, China and Gifts***CHECKER CABS***Safe, Dependable Taxi Service*

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Columbia, South Carolina

Greetings to South Carolina D.A.R.

**CABANISS COMPANY, Inc.***Correct Apparel For Women*1637 Main Street  
Columbia, South Carolina*Compliments of* **THE GARDEN CLUB COUNCIL OF GREATER COLUMBIA**

Representing Forty-Eight Clubs of Columbia, S. C.

FLOWER SHOW SCHOOL  
Course V  
February 21, 28, 1952ANNUAL SPRING FLOWER SHOW  
Columbia Township Auditorium  
May 1, 2, 1952

**DeLOACH, Inc., FLOWERS**

Columbia, S. C.

1113 Hampton St. Phone 2-2187

*Compliments of***JOHN C. B. SMITH**

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Arcade Building Columbia, S. C.

**SOUTH CAROLINA  
ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, Inc.**

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

Co-op Power Lights the Homes and Hearts of  
Over 100,000 Farm Families in South Carolina*Compliments***DUNBAR FUNERAL HOME**

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Ambulance Service Phone 9998

**COLUMBIA'S PROGRESSIVE PIANO STORE**COLUMBIA, S. C.  
Baldwin - Kimball - Wurlitzer**Buy Bonds****MARION BURNSIDE and SONS**

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**MARION E. GREEN***Interior Decorations*

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**AGNES M. McCUALEY***Interior Decorator*

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Phone 6813

1319 Main Street

**GITTMAN'S BOOK SHOP**

Columbia, S. C.

*Old and Rare Books  
Southern Americana***OLIVER MOTOR COMPANY**

Main and Elmwood

*Cars You Will Appreciate  
Service That Will Please You**Compliments of***WHITE WAY LAUNDRY, Inc.**

910 Harden St. Columbia, S. C.

**STIER SUPPLY COMPANY**

1852 Laurel

Columbia, S. C.

*Building Materials***WEBB'S ART STORE**

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Artist's Supplies

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*Made to Order*

1209½ Gervais St.

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**CALDWELL'S CAFETERIA**

1334 Sumter St.

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One Block North Columbia Hotel

**W. Perry Smith Motors, Inc.***Your Studebaker Dealer*

CARS AND TRUCKS

*Sales and Service*

1517 Gervais Street Columbia, S. C.

## THE COLUMBIA HOTEL

## *Welcomes*

## **South Carolina Society**

## **Daughters of the American Revolution**

## To Their 1952 Conference

March 21 and 22

## **THE BARRINGER HOTELS**

**HOTEL WM. R. BARRINGER**  
Charlotte, N. C.

**HOTEL COLUMBIA**  
**Columbia, S. C.**

**HOTEL RICHMOND**  
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## BUILD WITH BRICK *and buy from*

#### **GUIGNARD BRICK WORKS**

Phone 5261

Columbia, S. C.

**MARLEY & COMPANY**  
Linoleums      Venetian Blinds  
Asphalt Tile  
**COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.**

*Compliments of*  
**GERMANY—ROY—BROWN**  
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

**CATE McLAURIN CO.**  
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Tires                      Appliances  
*Compliments of*  
**DUNN ELECTRIC COMPANY**

**SHANDON GREENHOUSES**

*Compliments of*  
**W. E. McNULTY, JR.**

**STEINWAY**

## *Standard Piano of the World*

**Knobe — Everette — Fisher  
Kranich & Bach — Musette  
Winter and Coble — Nelson**

The  
**HAMMOND ORGAN**

## *World's Largest Selling Organ*

## **Spinet Pianos for Rent**

*Buy With Confidence!*  
**W. S. RICE & SON**  
**MUSIC HOUSE**

*Greetings from***SOUTH CAROLINA SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

General Charles P. Summerall, Pres. Clarence P. Richards, Sec.-Treas.

*distinctive Interiors*

*Compliments of*  
**COLUMBIA MILLS**

of the  
Mt. VERNON-WOODBERRY MILLS, INC.  
Columbia, S. C.

**Colette's French Beauty Salon**  
1630 Sumter Street  
Columbia, S. C.  
*Serving Ladies of S. C. for  
Twenty-five Years*

**THE SHADE SHOP**

1107 Taylor St.  
Columbia, S. C.

*Shades, Venetian Blinds, Floor Coverings, Awnings*

**Compliments of a Friend**

**THE  
COLUMBIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

*Invites You to Visit*

**SOUTH CAROLINA'S  
CAPITAL CITY**

*Many Places of Historic Interest*

*Private Home Gardens  
Outstanding for Their Beauty*

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**COLUMBIA  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**  
P. O. Box 1405  
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

**THE BLOSSOM SHOP**

At Five Points  
Columbia, South Carolina

**DANA INSURANCE AGENCY**  
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

**Thanks to South Carolina and Tennessee**

Thanks to the outstanding achievements by South Carolina and Tennessee Daughters, the Magazine proudly presents this record issue of 152 pages.

Our most sincere congratulations and compliments go to the State Regents of these two States—Mrs. Robert King Wise of South Carolina and Mrs. Will Ed Gupton of Tennessee. Their wise and enthusiastic encouragement and work stirred their Chapters to excellent results—almost \$5,000 worth for South Carolina and almost \$6,000 worth for Tennessee, including a contract ad which runs for 11 later issues.

In South Carolina, Mrs. Luther J. Burris, of Columbia, acted as Special Chairman for the South Carolina ads in this edition. Soliciting as well as assembling, she was most able and dependable. Honorable mention should go to the Columbia Chapters and to the Daniel Morgan Chapter of Gaffney, S. C.

Mrs. Gupton, our efficient National Magazine Chairman, compiled and processed the Tennessee ads. The Nashville Chapters responded creditably, with honorable mention also for the Chapters of Columbia, Tenn.

## THE TOWN OF MULLINS, SOUTH CAROLINA

*and the Following Firms*

*Express Appreciation for the Outstanding Work  
of*

**The Daughters of the American Revolution**



**BLUE SHUTTERS ANTIQUE SHOP**  
Route 76—Fifty-five Miles from Myrtle Beach

**POPE PETROLEUM CO., INC.**

**SANITARY CLEANERS**

**BELK'S DEPARTMENT STORE**

**DAVIS NATIONAL BANK**  
*Home of Friendly People*

**MULLINS WOOD PRODUCTS CORPORATION**

**HARRIS AND WEBSTER INSURANCE SERVICE**

**MULLINS JEWELRY STORE**

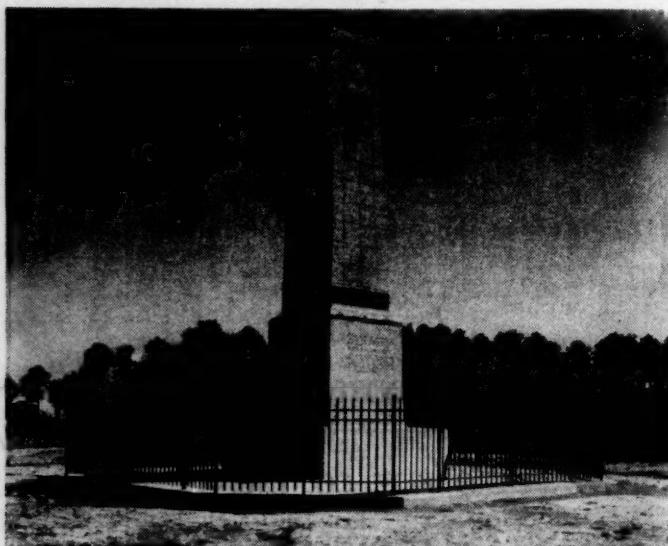
**RASOR AND CLORDY DEPARTMENT STORE**

**SMITH'S FLORIST, MEMBER OF F. T. D.**

**THE JOHN COOPER STORES**  
*Manufacturers of Di-Ho-Ma Fertilizer and Insecticides*

**HOWARD SMITH INSURANCE**

**McMILLAN MOTOR COMPANY**  
*Chevrolet Sales and Service*

*Greetings from***Cherokee County and the Daniel Morgan Chapter, D. A. R., Gaffney, S. C.**

leton. This battle is proclaimed by many outstanding historians as one of the main turning points in the struggle for victory by the American forces.

The handsome monument which stands on this famous battleground was erected in 1932 by the Federal Government, under the auspices of the Daniel Morgan Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which Chapter is located in Gaffney, the county seat of Cherokee county. The monument was unveiled on June 14, 1932, with an impressive ceremony, attended by many dignitaries.

Cherokee County, being situated as it is at the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, having an elevation of 800 feet above sea level, has a year-round climate which is unsurpassed. It has an excellent health record, and its population numbers approximately 35,000.

The main line of the double-track Southern Railway System, U. S. Highway No. 29, together with a number of paved State and county highways which traverse the county, afford excellent transportation facilities. Two pipelines, natural gas and gasoline, pass through its borders. Electric power is available in unlimited quantities, being supplied by three hydro-electric power plants and one immense steam plant, all of which are located within fifteen miles of Gaffney, the county seat.

The livelihood of the county is derived from textiles and agriculture, there being eleven textile plants manufacturing and processing cotton products within its boundaries. Cotton, grain, peaches, cattle and dairying are the principal products of the farm. Many fine herds of beef cattle and excellent peach orchards have been developed in recent years, which have added materially to the cash income of the farms.

Nestled in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in the Northwest section of South Carolina, within whose boundaries is Cowpens Battleground, where on January 17, 1781, the American forces, under Brigadier General Daniel Morgan, won a decisive victory over the British forces under Lieutenant - Colonel Banastre Tar-

---

**This page donated by the Cherokee County Delegation and the Cherokee County Commissioners**

*Greetings from the Daniel Morgan Chapter, D. A. R., Gaffney, S. C.*

*Welcome, Friends, to*

*Visit or Live in*

# GAFFNEY, SOUTH CAROLINA

MAIN LINE  
RAILROAD

FRIENDLY

LIMESTONE COLLEGE  
Established 1845  
*A Senior Accredited  
College for Young  
Women*

18 CHURCHES

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B  
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S  
T

NUMEROUS  
STATE & NATIONAL  
HIGHWAYS

PEOPLE

TEXTILES  
—  
AGRICULTURE  
—  
CATTLE

EXCELLENT SCHOOLS

**Historical—Hospitable—Progressive**

**12 Miles from Cowpens or Kings Mountain  
Battlegrounds**

Good Water

Fine Climate

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City  
of  
Gaffney, S. C.

DR. J. N. LIPSCOMB  
*Mayor*

OR

Gaffney  
Chamber  
of  
Commerce  
GEO. W. ATTIX  
*Secretary*

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Organized October 1907

Chartered December 1910

Incorporated 1930

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by her daughter, Mrs. S. M. Wolfe
- Mrs. Pratt Scott Pierson,**  
by her daughters, Misses Mattie Mae and Annie Mosher Pierson
- Mrs. Ida Thomas Potter,**  
by her daughter, Mrs. Louis Wood
- Mrs. Bessie Jefferies Wood,**  
by her son, D. B. Wood
- Mrs. Annie Ellerbe Wood,**  
by her daughter, Mrs. C. W. Hames
- Mrs. Martha McArthur Smith,**  
by her Great-Grandchildren
- Robert S. Campbell, Tenn. Society, S. A. R.,**  
by his wife, Mrs. R. S. Campbell, Sr.
- Nathan Littlejohn,**  
by his wife, Mrs. Nathan Littlejohn
- Mrs. Florence Griffith Stallworth,**  
by The Limestone College Alumnae Association
- Mrs. Lula Carpenter Herndon, Col. Frederick Hambright Chapter,**  
by her sister, Mrs. J. V. Phillips, Sr.
- Miss Mayme Jefferies,**  
by her family
- Mrs. Juliet Lipscomb Nesbit,**  
by her daughter, Mrs. Joe McArthur
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The many friends in Cowpens, S. C., express appreciation to the Daughters of the American Revolution on their efforts toward establishing a National Military Park at the site of The Battle of The Cowpens.

May we never turn our back on those heroes who gave us our freedom.

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**DAVIS CLEANERS**  
*Approved Sanitone Service*

## South Carolina

(Continued from page 171)

consciousness, underlying the political doctrine of States-Rights, goes deeper than politics, and proud love of South Carolina not only sent practically all her white male population into the Confederate army, but buoyed up her men and women through defeat and reconstruction. The library's collections are especially rich in Confederate manuscripts, books, pictures and relics, and the library itself is its most prized "relic," being one of the few public buildings saved in the burning of Columbia in 1865.

*The Prostrate State* is the title of one of the best-known accounts of South Carolina after the Civil War. Memories of that long prostration of the 1870's and '80's kept South Carolinians calm during the mere depression of the 1920's and '30's. "Then," we said cheerfully, "we had no hope of Federal Aid!"

In mere bulk, there has been more written in and about South Carolina in the last eighty years than in the two preceding centuries of its history. Much of this mass of

literature is the mere effervescence of a publicizing age, rushing into print before, during and after every move it makes. But there has been an enormous lot of moving, and reports of all of it come to fill the library.

Economic and agricultural revolutions have swept over South Carolina changing the face of the country, the substance of its harvests, the occupations of its people, even its accepted meal-times. And still it is South Carolina, though it sometimes looks and sounds like a bustling northern or mid-western State. An English visitor, panting in August heat, commented that we ought to be taking four-hour siestas, but instead went right back to work.

Rice is gone as a major crop, cotton is reduced, pasture of dairy and beef herds has come, peaches, tobacco and wood-pulp for paper make new fortunes. The Indians' mighty rivers are locked behind dams, and spread in lakes that cover miles of once busy farm lands. Textile mills, city lights, and farm kitchens all draw hydro-electric power from the once lazy streams. Cars and trucks race over the splendid high-

(Continued on page 191)

## ROCK HILL

### CENTENNIAL AND HOME COMING

Thousands of people, among them former residents of Rock Hill, South Carolina's "Good Town," will attend its One Hundredth Birthday Anniversary on May 4-10th, 1952. Many of these, we trust, will be members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and their relatives.

However, Rock Hill is no longer a little town. It is now the fifth largest city in the Palmetto State. Families from all sections of the Nation are constantly moving to this community for employment, to enter business or for the practice of their professions.

Winthrop College is one of Rock Hill's and South Carolina's greatest assets, and many families have moved to this community over the years to educate their daughters at Winthrop. They have also found the City School facilities unexcelled.

Yes, the Centennial on May 4th through May 10th will be a real Home Coming and we believe that those attending the Centennial will be impressed with what Rock Hill has accomplished.

The Peoples National Bank and the Peoples Trust Company, known far and wide as Rock Hill's "Old Reliable," are two financial landmarks in this section of South Carolina. Known so because of their 46 years of safety and service without interruption to the people.

Those attending the Centennial and Home Coming are extended a cordial invitation to visit the "Old Reliable" when they come here for this event. The combined resources of The Peoples National Bank and Trust Company exceed \$15,000,000.00—from a modest beginning of \$30,000.00 capital structure in 1906.

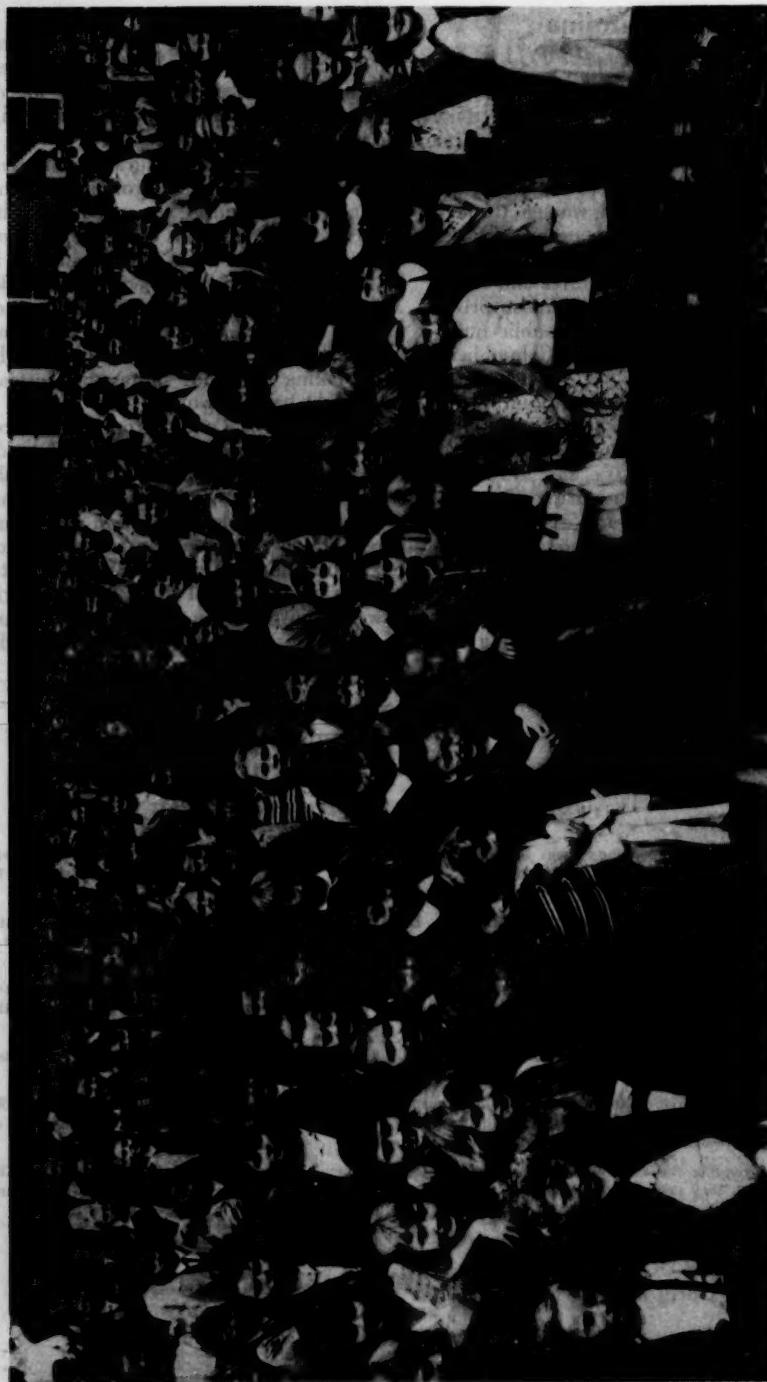
Come to Rock Hill and enjoy the Centennial with us!

### PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK

and

### PEOPLES TRUST COMPANY

ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA



The Tennessee Children and Faculty Send Greetings to the Daughters of the American Revolution and  
Thank You for Our Wonderful School

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"Carolina's Finest"  
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*Engineers*

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

**South Carolina**

(Continued from page 189)

ways, children no longer trudge to field schools, but ride to big school centers. College training is available for all who really want it, and most young South Carolinians are inclined to get their professional training in the State. Big cities and busy towns are growing up all through the Up-Country, though Charleston still is the only Low-Country metropolis. City houses are handsomer and handsomer, and country

houses hold themselves proudly in such paint and convenience, as they never dreamed of.

But still, at heart, South Carolinians want a fig tree and a scuppernong vine in the back yard, rocking chairs on the porch, and a rope swing for the children. If the fishing and hunting are good, and mother can have a cook at least part-time, we can take this working world in our stride. We are letting the libraries and museums take care of our past glory for us, and enjoying our present again very much.

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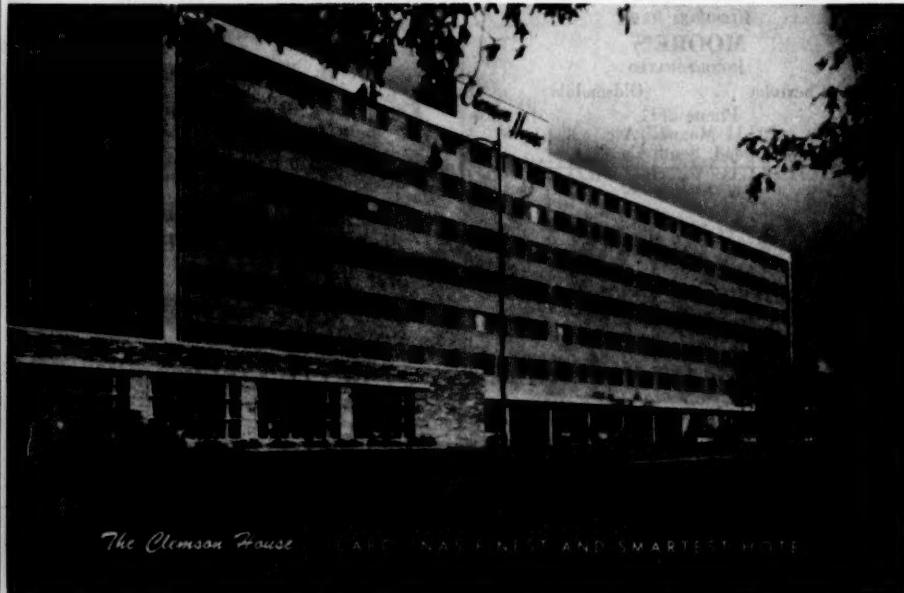
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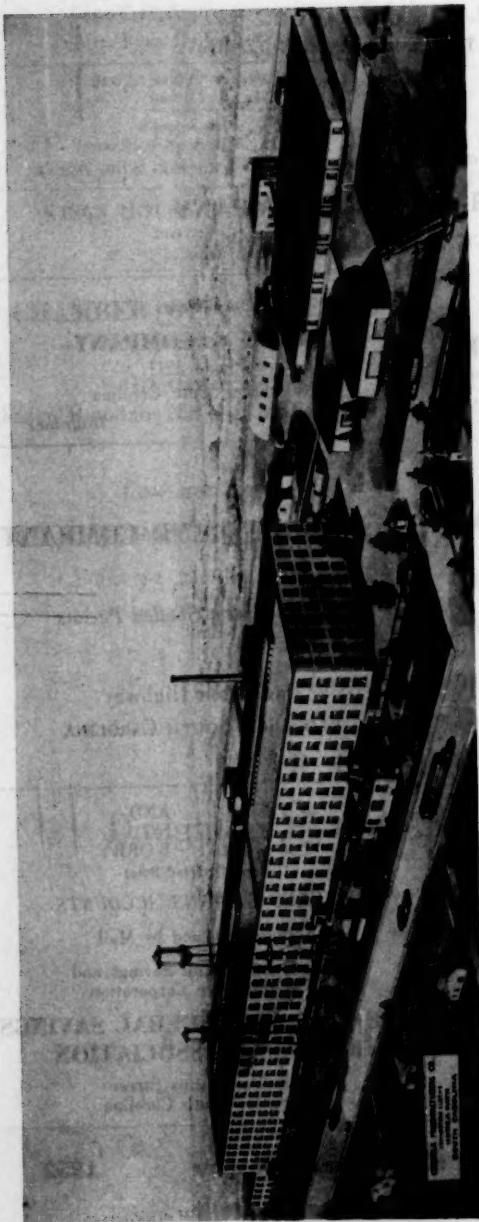
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## AN INVITATION TO YOU

As Mayor of the City of Charleston, I am taking this opportunity to invite all of the members of the D.A.R. to visit our colorful and historic city. The historic background of Charleston is, I am sure, of great interest to all of you and we will welcome a visit from you.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM McG. MORRISON  
*Mayor*

*Best Wishes from*  
**FORT SULLIVAN CHAPTER D. A. R.**  
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# Tennessee

BY MRS. WILL ED GUPTON, *State Regent*

**TENNESSEE** in early history held claim to many names, and many States today claim her as originally theirs. But, in 1796, the Southwest Territory became the State of Tennessee, the sixteenth State admitted to the Union. The one name she has carried with her since the Mexican War is the "Volunteer State." During the war 30,000 of her sons volunteered when only 2,800 were called.

Considering the size of the State, 42,050 square miles, there is probably no State as well watered as Tennessee. Tennessee is her greatest river. Rather unique in its origin is Reelfort Lake, found in the northwest corner of the State. Before the earthquakes of 1811 and 1812, there was no sign of water, and now hunters and fishermen find a paradise there.

Agriculture, producing fifty-two crops, claims corn and tobacco taking the lead. Dairying, totalling \$109,000,000 annually, boasts of the Jersey herds. The Tennessee Mountains produce 4,000 types of plant life.

Middle Tennessee is the cradle of a very special breed of horse, with a gentle disposition and easy gait. The Tennessee Walking Horse is a pleasure horse and has been known throughout the United States and many foreign countries.

T. V. A. has proved a benefit to the farmers. It has shown that there is a very economic partnership between the town and the country. Communities in the Tennessee Valley are blazing a trail in rural electrification.

Without this, it would be impossible to have our great Atomic Energy plant at Oak Ridge; Arnold Engineering Development Center, largest in the world, at Tullahoma; and the Aluminum Company of America at Alcoa.

It is a mistaken idea that early settlers of Tennessee were illiterate. The education of most of them was not extensive but of the 110 who signed the Watauga petition in 1776, only two signatures were by marks.

Today, Tennessee boasts of six State four-year colleges, two Junior colleges and many private and denominational four-year colleges. Vanderbilt University and Medical

School are known throughout the country. Peabody College has sent out many teachers with a background of which they are justly proud.

Towering steeples of both modern and historic churches line the State and speak well for a God-fearing people.

You might guess, with all of the industrial, agricultural and educational centers, that Tennessee had no time to preserve her historic spots. But that is not true. The Shrines of Tennessee beckon each traveler a welcome.

The Hermitage, a beautiful mansion, was the home of Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States. On the original Estate we find the tombs of General and Mrs. Jackson, also the original log Hermitage, barns and slave cabin. The Shrine is owned by the State of Tennessee and cared for by the Ladies Hermitage Association.

The Ancestral Home of James Knox Polk, the eleventh President of the United States, is located in Columbia. This Polk home was purchased and restored and is maintained by the Polk Association of Nashville and the Polk Memorial Auxiliary of Columbia. Here, as in the Hermitage, we find original articles, many of which were used in the White House. The tomb of President Polk is on the grounds of the State Capitol, at Nashville.

The Tailor Shop, owned and used by Andrew Johnson, the seventeenth President of the United States, is located in Greeneville. This, too, is property of the State and cared for by the Andrew Johnson Woman's Club.

On the banks of the Cumberland at Nashville stands Fort Nashborough, a replica of the Old Fort where James Robertson landed and the white man took his stand against the Indians.

We also urge you to pause to visit the Parthenon at Nashville, a replica of the Parthenon at Athens. It stands as a tribute to culture and high standards of living.

Tennessee can be reached easily, by Air, Rail and even Water. In Nashville, you find

(Continued on page 254)



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Mrs. Gupton holds membership in Fort Nashborough Chapter and has served as Chaplain, Recording Secretary and Regent.

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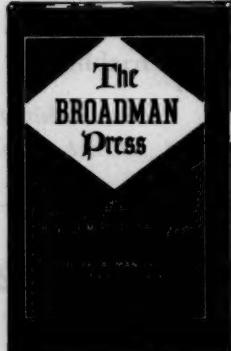
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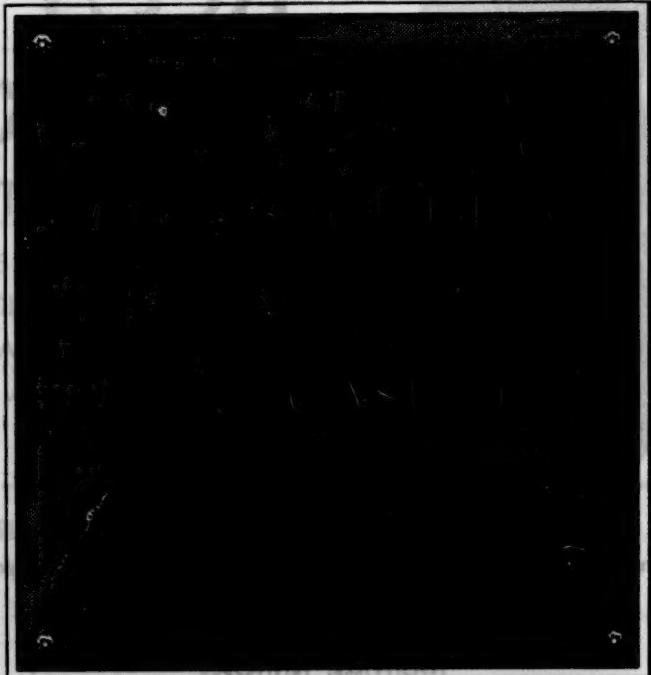
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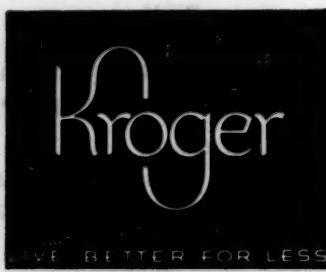
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**REELFOOT LAKE, Tennessee**, a State Park of 20,000 acres of water and uncounted miles of shore line, was once the hunting ground of the Chickasaw Indians. The Lake was formed by a series of earthquakes in 1811 and 1812. Known as the "Fisherman's Paradise," it is equally attractive for hunting, boating and swimming. It is patronized by sportsmen and vacationists from every State in the Union. Union City, Tennessee, population 8,000, is located midway between Chicago and New Orleans, 12 miles east of the Mississippi River; a city of lovely homes, 17 churches, 5 public schools, branch of University of Tennessee 10 miles east, good hospital facilities. Located in Tennessee's finest agricultural county (Obion), also foremost in sale of livestock. The economy well balanced between industry, agriculture and livestock.

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## Maury County, Tennessee

Maury County was largely settled by Revolutionary War soldiers or their descendants from North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. Early settlement was hampered by a treaty with the Indians, who were loath to give up this fertile soil and teeming hunting-ground; it began in earnest with abrogation of this treaty.

Twenty families came from Williamsburg District, S. C., in 1807 and 1808 and settled the Zion Community. The first building erected by them on arrival was a house of worship, Zion Presbyterian Church.

The Polk neighborhood nearby, with St. John's Episcopal Church as its center, was settled in 1807, the year in which Maury County was created by act of the General Assembly, and ten years prior to the incorporation of the county seat, Columbia. Spring Hill, our gateway on the north, and Mt. Pleasant, the "Phosphate City," were subsequently incorporated.

Reece's Chapel, Hopewell and other centers of worship and community activity shone with equal luster in these early days, and through the years have contributed to the spirituality and good citizenship of the population.

The area of the county is 618 square miles, and the 1950 census shows a population of 40,368. The soil is fertile, much of it being classified as rare Maury Silt Loam. The climate and soil are such that any important farm crop in the United States, with the exception of citrus fruit, prospers here. Due to a long growing season, abundant blue-grass pastures and plentiful water supply, livestock production on a large widely diversified scale, and dairying add greatly to the attractiveness of, and income from, farming. The most important cash crop is Burley tobacco, with excellent and ample sales floors in Mt. Pleasant and Columbia. Because of Maury County's importance in agriculture and its central location, the Middle Tennessee Experiment Station and the State Headquarters of the Tennessee Farm Bureau are located here.

The phosphate industry has long employed a large number of workers in the mining and processing of this essential plant food, and since the years immediately preceding World War II in the recovery of elemental phosphorus for chemical uses, this being accomplished by the electric furnace method.

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## Maury County, Tennessee

Natural advantages of location, the high efficiency of available manpower, access to the enormous and dependable electric energy output of Tennessee Valley Authority, healthful climate, pleasing living conditions and plentiful supply of good water have likewise attracted industries to Maury County, employing other thousands in a wide range of activities.

These include grain milling operations, the manufacture of fine hosiery, work clothing, building materials, furniture, etc., carbon electrodes for industry—some weighing hundreds of pounds each. A huge plant is now being conditioned for the production of synthetic sponges.

In common with most of our fellow Americans, Maury Countians have long appreciated the boon of education; this expressed itself in the early days through the medium of locally owned, privately operated academies and colleges of high standards, excellent repute and wide patronage. Except for the continuance of a steadily growing, highly rated military academy, these functions have been, in the main, assumed by our system of public education; assuring to every child the opportunity to prepare for the duties of citizenship and the satisfactions of enlightened living. These facilities are being constantly improved.

While Maury County has a large quota of beautiful colonial and modern homes, reflecting the gracious living of past and present, we have relatively few examples of great wealth or dire poverty among us. We are blessed with a broad distribution of property, a characteristic enjoyed for generations.

Living is not difficult and living standards are high. Our population is largely native to this section of Tennessee, with those of English and Scotch-Irish descent predominating numerically.

Community leadership is shared liberally with those who have come from elsewhere to cast their lot with us. Here lives a happy people—cherishing the traditions of the past; preserving the culture of our Southland and welcoming the world to share our peace—and our prosperity.

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MAURY FARMERS COOPERATIVE

## COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE

Columbia, Maury County, Tennessee, the center of the middle Tennessee Basin, has a population of 14,396 including her suburbs, and an assessed property value (1948) of \$8,396,742.00. Located on U. S. Highway No. 31, 43 miles south of Nashville and 160 miles north of Birmingham, it is a convergent point for National and State Highways which, blending into the splendid road system of Maury County, has put every home in Maury County in touch with the outside world.

Founded upon conservatism, Columbia's growth has been steady and dependable. The wide, paved streets, modern shops, stores, theatres, office buildings and apartment houses show the progress of the last half century.

With radio, telegraph, and telephone communications, modern water and sewer system, shipping facilities by both railroad and bus, Columbia is far removed from a few generations ago when the kerosene lamp was an innovation and when rural mail service was unknown.

Columbia became an incorporated city in 1817, following the establishment of Maury County in 1807.

Today Columbia has the City Manager-Commission form of government. Five Commissioners are elected by wards and one of the Commissioners is chosen mayor by the commission, which also chooses the City Manager. Columbia's city government is alert to duties attendant to the growth and progress of the city.

Columbia's educational facilities include two High Schools, one of them colored; six elementary schools, two of them colored, and two private schools, one of them Columbia Military Academy, an outstanding preparatory school for boys, and Maury County Library serving the entire county.

Columbia has three banks with deposits totaling \$14,485,235.00, a modern King's Daughters' Hospital; Columbia Colored Hospital and a two-million dollar general hospital now under construction.

Churches have not lost their potency in Columbia, for it has thirty-six white and colored churches representing practically all denominations. Some of these churches were established in the early 1800's. Many Columbia residents are descendants from the early Zion Presbyterian Church, the first established in the county, and St. John's Episcopal Church, a few miles west of Columbia.

Historical points of interest in Columbia include the Polk Home, built by Samuel Polk, father of the President, in 1816. Through the local and State Polk Memorial Associations this historic building is furnished with relics of the Polk family, many of which, such as china, mirrors and paintings, were used by President Polk while in the White House. Among these may be specially mentioned the inaugural ball gown of Mrs. Polk, a Worth creation of Paris. Also portraits of the President and Mrs. Polk painted by Healy in 1848 while they were in Washington, also a portrait by Earl, famous painter. This shrine, a favorite show place, is open to the public every day, for a small admission price. The parents, Samuel Polk and Jane Knox Polk, are buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Columbia.

Maury County's earliest settlers were, many of them, Revolutionary soldiers. When Columbia's new \$400,000 Federal building was dedicated in 1941, it was appropriate that the Tennessee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, should place in the lobby a handsome bronze tablet listing the names of 88 Revolutionary soldiers and their place of burial in the county. Among these names are many of national renown.

An outstanding building, of English architecture, the Columbia Female Institute, opened in 1835, stands on the lawn of West Seventh Street, and its ivy-crowned turrets and towers are still beautiful. Although no longer a place of learning, as it was for 98 years, it is a landmark well worth preserving. It is now owned by the city of Columbia. Five statues imported from Italy by Capt. Joshua Bethel Bowles still stand on the front terrace. They are Father Time and the Four Seasons and are somewhat in bad repair but are still to be admired.

Geers Park was established by the city of Columbia in 1926, and a beautiful monument dedicated to Edward Franklin (Pop) Geers, nationally known horseman, and resident of Columbia for many years. Inscribed on this monument are these words: "Erected to the memory of Edward Franklin Geers, by his fellow horsemen and friends throughout the world. A tribute from those who loved the greatness of his soul, from the start of the race through the home-stretch of life. Born at Lebanon, Tennessee, January 25, 1851, died at Wheeling, West Virginia, September 3, 1924."

Columbia has the usual civic, fraternal and social organizations, an active Chamber of Commerce, and a Junior Chamber of Commerce, both leaders in civic and community activities; also three active chapters of Daughters of the American Revolution.

Columbia, while not primarily an industrial city, because of its location in the middle of the Tennessee Valley area with its extremely low electric rates and ample water facilities, many industries are interested in locating here. In Columbia and its vicinity are the Monsanto Chemical Co.; Tennessee Valley Fertilizer Plant; National Carbon Co.; Armour & Company; Ruhm Phosphate & Chemical Co.; E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; Dixie Manufacturing Co., work clothing; and up-to-date hosiery mill, chair factory and many smaller plants; a center for dairy products, namely, the Borden and Kraft Companies, Foremost and Jersey Pride Dairies.

Mayor Eldridge Denham

Commissioner W. C. Fraser	Manager Cecil D. Eskew
Commissioner Gilly Truelove	Recorder Herman F. Roach
Commissioner E. E. Loftin	Attorney Hugh T. Shelton, Sr.
Commissioner H. E. Coker	Street Superintendent R. U. Swann



## Mt. Pleasant, Maury County, Tennessee

This thriving little city, known throughout the world wherever the vast commercial fertilizer industry's branches and factories are located, is really "founded on a rock", has always been and will continue to be for still countless years, although its early settlers in the first decade of the 19th Century knew nothing of the values and life-giving principles of that rock. This phosphate rock goes to make up over one-third the vast volume of fertilizer, without which the average yield of the farm lands of the world would furnish one-third less than their present contributions to the food and fibre now produced, besides its contributions to the vast volume of chemical products, which the great chemical industry furnishes to mankind for that "better living, through chemistry".

The early settlers, who flocked to the newly-organized county of Maury around 1807, gradually settled up that marvelous area of farming land adjoining the enormous grants which North Carolina had made in the closing years of the 18th Century to heroes of the Revolutionary War, including the area sold to the Zion Settlers. It had always been noted that the area from Duke's Store to Rockdale, extending for five or six miles on either side, was celebrated for its deep, brownish soil, which despite all hard treatment for over a hundred years, with continuous cultivation of row crops and grain, was practically inexhaustible, if occasional legumes were grown. Only with the accidental discovery on the Jennings place, southwest of Mt. Pleasant, was the secret of this area of fertile soil disclosed as harboring the second largest deposit of phosphate in the United States.

Since the discovery in 1896 the better part of 40 million tons of this "rock of salvation" has been mined by several large mining companies and two enormous Electric Furnace Plants of private enterprise and the great Tennessee Valley Authority, while it is estimated by competent authority that more phosphorus remains in the area by far than has been taken out, after 56 years of mining.

Mt. Pleasant was built almost in the center of that area and was always noted for the beautiful picture its lush green fields made to the weary traveller approaching the area from every direction. Trotwood Moore, the celebrated poet, mentioned it in his book describing the march of Hood's soldiers from Shiloh across the barrens of Lawrence County, and that area was first named "Dimple of the Universe". This soil has been termed by U. S. Bureau of Soils, "The Maury Silt Loam".

The 1890 census showed 466 as the population, now well over 3,000 in city limits, with fine streets and buildings, beautiful churches, schools and surrounded by mammoth mining and processing installations, which have brought many millions to Maury County.

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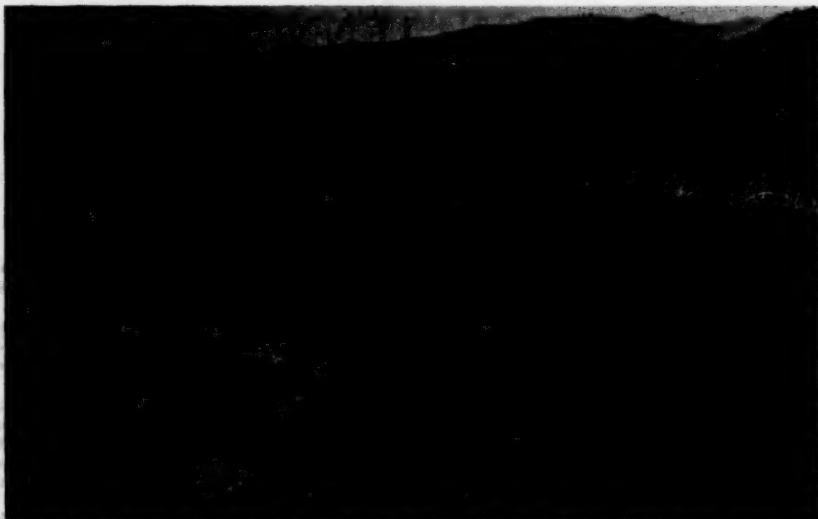
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Trenton is approached by the G. M. & O. Railroad and seven paved highways. Surrounding Trenton are eight incorporated towns and thousands of fine farms. The main crops of these farms are: cotton, corn, hay, soya beans, strawberries, cabbage, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, okra and seed. Dairy and beef cattle, swine, sheep and poultry are raised extensively.

Trenton has three banks with assets above \$7,000,000.00; unexcelled educational opportunities; a splendid form of city government, mayor and board of aldermen; many civic, historical and social organizations and a central library. Trenton is the headquarters of the Gibson County Electric Membership Corporation. This cooperative has the largest membership of any in the United States. It is also headquarters for the greatest rural Health Department in the United States, the Gibson County Creamery and the National Guard Armory.

Its principal industries are: three big cotton gins, Trenton Cotton Oil Co., Trenton Mills, Inc., Pet Milk Co., Brown Shoe Co., Trenton Live Stock and Sales Co. There are more than fifty retail establishments, three wholesale dealers, and an ice cream manufacturing plant.

Trenton has two newspapers, the Herald Register and the Trenton Weekly Gazette.

There are eight churches in Trenton: Baptist, Baptist Extension, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Church of Christ, United Pentecostal and Assembly of God. The Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians have added well-equipped educational buildings in the past three years. There are four churches for the colored people: Baptist, Methodist, Primitive Baptist, and Sanctified.

Trenton has produced great surgeons, physicians, lawyers, judges, educators, business executives, ministers of the gospel and many high ranking military officers.

Trenton is deeply grateful to all the boys and men who fought and died for American freedom and is very proud of their military records.

The people of Trenton are home loving, religious, conservative, less in the limelight but deeply appreciative of their beautiful homes and gardens, pure water from deep-well systems, well organized schools, churches, health department and their friendly neighbors—that is Trenton—the “best spot in all the world for working—and living.”

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It was this comfortable two-story log home, built by his grandfather, John McDonald, which Chief Ross left behind when his peace treaty efforts with the white man failed and the Cherokees were removed to lands beyond the Mississippi River.

Although only one-eighth Indian himself, he went West with "his people" over the "Trail of Tears". His Indian wife was one of the victims dying on that tragic journey.

John Ross was the elected "principal chief" of the Cherokees for forty years and their advocate for justice for fifty-seven years. In the War of 1812, he served the United States in a Cherokee Regiment under Gen. Andrew Jackson against the Creeks. He stands as a Christian statesman who won respect in Washington and the world, never failing the confidence of his followers.

Chief John Ross Chapter, D. A. R., is named for the noble leader, and preservation of his home was one of the original goals urged by the Chapter's Organizing Regent, Sarah Divine Cooke.

Mrs. John G. Kain, charter member and present Regent, shares that deep concern for the house, and also for the Chief John Ross statue project which is nearing completion.

CHIEF JOHN ROSS CHAPTER PRESENTS THE CHALLENGE OF THE ROSS HOUSE  
AS A SHRINE

MRS. C. R. EAVES, Magazine Chairman

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*Greetings from***BONNY KATE CHAPTER, D. A. R.**

Organized 1893

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MRS. R. D. PRIVETTE  
Regent, Simon Harris Chapter

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*Greetings from the One Hundred and Three Chapter Members.*

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Tumble peaks, broad plains and rivers, the Master Artist with master mind Unfolds to us a Panorama, convincing of a hand Divine.

The flag of Statehood speaks its language; triune stars with circle round Represents three grand divisions strong in friendship firmly bound.  
"Athens of the South" is Nashville, home of culture, head of State,  
With historic love-abounding deeds that prove a nation great.  
"Davy" Crockett, Boone and Houston, each shed luster on her name,  
As did Jackson, Polk and Johnson, Presidents we proudly claim.  
From far eastern slopes we herald Cordell Hull and Alvin York;  
Within her bounds are hosts of others, lesser lights who played their part.

So there is at each pulsation of my heart perhaps unknown  
A desire and a longing for friends in Tennessee and Home.  
No defense have I to offer, but pity for the soul so dead  
Who loves not his home and country nor to his inner soul has said,  
"This is my own, my native land."

—Mrs. Elizabeth T. Eaton, Cumberland Chapter, Nashville, Tennessee.

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### First Territory

(Continued from page 140)

the first "Washington District" were members of this County Court. This Court fixed the tax rate, levied and collected taxes, elected the sheriff and other county officers, laid out new roads and maintained the old ones; they also tried misdemeanor cases and sent people to jail or the pillory. Isaac Shelby was thought to be a resident of Virginia. Soon after the Revolution he moved to Kentucky and became its first Governor. He and John Sevier were heroes of the battle at Kings Mountain.

"Washington District," North Carolina, was named in a petition on July 5, 1776; recognized by the North Carolina General Assembly by the name of "Washington District" on August 22, 1776.

"Washington County," Virginia, was authorized by the Assembly of Virginia on December 6, 1776, and the county was organized on January 28, 1777.

The members of the North Carolina Assembly from the "Washington District" were sworn into office and took their seats on November 19, 1776—seventeen days before the act was passed by the Virginia Legislature creating "Washington County, Virginia."

The written records show conclusively that what is now Tennessee was the first territory in the world named for George Washington.

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## Parliamentary Procedure

(Continued from page 153)

and we would like to know if these two officers could be given some specific duties other than just being "Vices"?

**ANSWER.** Yes, indeed, give them something to do, probably one might be the Chairman of the Program Committee and the other the Chairman of the Finance Committee. These Chairmanships would not interfere with their duties as a Vice Regent and would certainly be splendid training for them for the Regency.

Quite often some of you write your Parliamentarian about something that has taken place in your meeting which you think was wrong and want to know what can be done about it, so here is her answer. When you feel something is not being done correctly, you have wonderful aid in that you have the right to rise to a question of privilege, or a parliamentary inquiry; or, if your adopted order of business is not being followed, you may call for the order of the day.

Your Parliamentarian is always delighted to help you in every way that she can, but often when you write about some transaction which should have been contested at the time it is too late for her to be of any help. Be alert in your meetings, for you can quite often be a great help to an inexperienced Regent, who might not realize something out of order was being done.

Just a little reminder. You will be electing your delegates and alternates this month to Continental Congress, and if possible elect somebody who has never attended; don't send the rich "Mrs. Jones," just because she has sufficient means to pay her own expenses. It is at Continental Congress that we learn of the work of our great Society, it is there we get our enthusiasm and the understanding of what it really means to be a D. A. R. Who of us can watch the processional and the proceedings of opening night and not be inspired!

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ASA B. STRONG Album. 21 photographs dated Oct. 15, 1864. Oquawka, Henderson County Seat, Illinois.

IVEY FAMILY in England & United States. 1941, colored coat-of-arms by C. S. Ivey. 1941. \$3.75.

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EDITH T

## QUIZ PROGRAM

- What is the final date for receiving in Washington D. A. R. membership dues which can be counted in establishing Chapter representation at Continental Congress and the right of members to represent their Chapter?
- What State Capital is named for the English courtier who put his cloak over a mud puddle for Queen Elizabeth?
- When the American Flag is raised or lowered or when it passes in a parade or review, how should it be honored?
- For whom was Carolina named?
- Is a silkworm a worm?
- What was the name of Abraham Lincoln's mother?
- Which State leads in the manufacture of textiles, tobacco and household furniture?
- Who was the principal painter of portraits of George Washington?
- What day of the year is known as Susan B. Anthony Day?
- Whose profile is on the one-cent piece?

### ANSWERS

- February 1.
- Raleigh, N. C., named for Sir Walter Raleigh, who established off the North Carolina coast the first temporary English settlements in the New World.
- Those in uniform should render the right-hand salute. Men not in uniform should remove their hats, and women should place their right hand over their heart.
- King Charles II of England. Years previously the name, Carolina, had been applied to territory between Virginia and Florida, in honor of King Charles IX of France.
- Yes, it is the larva stage of certain moths.
- Nancy Hanks.
- North Carolina.
- Gilbert Stuart.
- February 15 is often observed in honor of the birthday of the pioneer crusader for equal rights for women.
- Abraham Lincoln's.

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## American Music

(Continued from page 134)

music then will the cause of American music advance itself . . . We are a little too self-conscious about our art in this country anyway. In music we think a little too much about our nationalism . . . Why shouldn't American music represent our cosmopolitanism, our country where people from all nations come to be Americans? Why shouldn't we capitalize our many heritages, and weld them into something far greater than one race alone can produce? I think that it will, and that our American music will speak not for one section of our country alone, not for one group of our people, or for one phase of our temperament, but rather for our America as a nation and for Americans as one people."

## Tennessee

(Continued from page 207)

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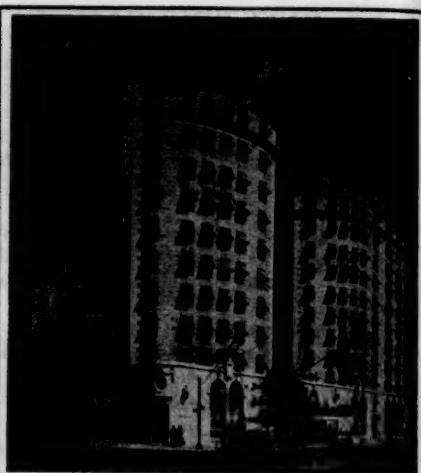
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